





# British Art-Publishing Innocent Put the Heat in Frieze

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Five years ago, with the recession raging and employers firing, Matthew Slotover had a brain wave: Instead of joining his friends in the jobs line, the young Oxford graduate decided he would make his own job. He decided to found an art magazine.

Others, almost all others, begged to differ. "I told him it was a stupid idea and that he ought to get a job," says Amanda Sharp, a childhood friend and former neighbor in Knightsbridge.

Mr. Slotover's father, Robert, was doubtful. "I was delighted he was interested in something," he said. "The strange thing was that he had not shown very much interest in art as far as we knew, but then again, he is a very quiet sort of person."

Matthew Slotover, whose résumé at the time boasted only two part-time jobs, waiter and file clerk, had little to bring to the party. That was then. Five years later, behold Frieze, Britain's leading contemporary art magazine and one of the world's hottest new art publications.

"Every few years a magazine comes out that somehow feels the pulse and has a look and a writing style that is more relevant to new art than any other magazine, and right now that magazine is Frieze," said Jeffrey Deitch, a New York art consultant. He attributes Mr. Slotover's success in part to a triumph of naïveté over the realities of magazine publishing.

The success rate for any new magazine is poor. For art magazines, more so, and for a magazine chronicling contemporary art, a form familiar to few and liked by fewer, it is nearly nil. Yet, with a growing worldwide circulation of 30,000 and a clutch of steady advertisers drawn from galleries from Stockholm to Santa Fe, Frieze has done more than survive.

With its reputation for spotting new talent and with its spartan cover shots, ranging from butterflies to bananas, it has become an important and resolutely

quirky fixture on the cutting edge of the international art scene.

In the process, Frieze has gone from a mere chronicler of what it covers to a shaper of it: a voice strong enough to help set the agenda. "In a very brief time, it has become quite influential," said Helena Kontova, editor of Flash Art magazine in Milan.

Frieze has also found itself, much to Mr. Slotover's discomfort, knee-deep in the art establishment.

"We are not the dog pulling on the leg any more, but part of the leg itself," he laments. As proof, he cites the mail.

## Up and Coming

An occasional series about the leaders of tomorrow.

which has gone from letters of support for a brave new venture to what he characterizes as "criticisms of an established organization."

In their small office above a music store off Charing Cross, Mr. Slotover and his two co-editors still dress the part of rebels, avoiding ties and crisply creased pants in favor of T-shirts and jeans. But there is no mistaking Mr. Slotover's new clout.

"Frieze has become an obligatory stop for curators coming here from the Continent," said James Roberts, press officer at the Saatchi Gallery in London. "They stop by and ask Matthew what is going on."

Mr. Slotover's status as arbiter of the London art scene was formally enshrined last year when he was tapped to screen Britain-based artists for the Venice Biennale art fair.

What is odd about all this is how quickly Mr. Slotover has made his transit from obscurity. Five years ago, he came to his new venture with only a degree in experimental psychology from Oxford to show for his 20 years of existence.

Yet, when the pilot issue of Frieze hit

the stands and sold out promptly, two years after the idea had jelled in his mind, few people were less surprised than Mr. Slotover. For him, Frieze was no random shot up a darkened alley.

Some people, the elder Mr. Slotover said, prefer to launch a project and then learn by their mistakes. Others research the guts out of things, "and get it right the first time." Mr. Slotover, a self-professed launch-and-learn type, puts his eldest son in the second camp.

Consistent with that approach, one of Matthew Slotover's first acts as a prospective magazine owner and editor was to take himself off to business school for a six-month immersion in receivables, cash flow, bad debt, et al. He followed that up with courses on magazine production at the London College of Printing.

In his spare time, Mr. Slotover began assaying the competition in the reading room of the Knightsbridge library and comparing what he was reading about in art magazines and in the general press with what he was seeing in London art schools and galleries. In the gap between the chronicled reality and the empirical variety, he spied his opportunity. "The way other media deal with contemporary art is basically from a position of huge ignorance," Mr. Slotover said.

The problem was that Frieze's three founding editors could hardly boast of being authorities on the subject themselves. None of them had yet turned 25 and only one of them, Tom Gidley, had studied art.

For Mr. Slotover, whose childhood loves were pop music and computers, the barbers of success were that he had always been a year or two ahead of his age group in school and that he had always excelled in organization.

"People knew we were doing an art magazine and when they met us they just assumed we knew about art," said Amanda Sharp, co-editor for the last three years. "In the first year or so, we were able to bluff it out."



Matthew Slotover did not get a job, he got a magazine.

## Q & A: A Call to Pursue 'European Public Goods'

Antonio Martino, foreign minister in the new Italian government of Silvio Berlusconi, spoke with Tom Buerkle of the International Herald Tribune in Corfu, Greece, at the summit meeting of the European Union.

**Q.** What are your impressions of the way business is conducted in the European Union?

**A.** I think there is a perception that the nature of our institutional framework is destined to change because the Union is getting bigger and bigger. It's wise to concentrate on the really big measures, what I call European public goods: Those goals that can be pursued only at European level.

I think the goals are the single market. Another public good is the common currency. Now here we have to do our homework, because the common currency is certainly not essential for the single market. But a single currency will be very useful, very convenient. However, you cannot get there step by step as we've tried to do repeatedly in the past and failed.

We have common foreign and security policy. Then we have a common de-

fense. And finally I think Europe should provide a framework, some mechanism, for citizens of the various countries in Europe to appeal to a European level in case they feel that their rights and liberties have been hurt by national procedures.

**Q.** Does your government favor a more limited Europe primarily oriented toward free trade?

**A.** Personally I'm an Anglophile. But that's not policy, that's my personal preference. If I go to England, I would be considered a federalist or a Euro-enthusiast because I believe in a common currency for example.

The relationship between the U.K. and Italy — there is no doubt that we have many interests in common. There is no doubt that we look forward to doing things in common. That doesn't mean we want a preferential partnership. We don't believe in these kind of things. That would split Europe. The idea that there is a Franco-German axis and that therefore you must have an Anglo-Italian axis: If you follow that line of thought, you are back to the old ways of doing things. We look forward to having an excellent relationship with

the U.K., but also with France and Germany.

**Q.** Do you rule out Italy going back into the exchange rate mechanism?

**A.** Personally, I am against it. We would give a bad signal. The signal would be that we believe that the control of exchange rates is essential for monetary unification. And it's not.

I think we should go big bang. There is only one real reason why we don't have a common currency in Europe yet, and that is, monetary mismanagement is very bad at the national level. It would be catastrophic at the European level. Inflation in a single country is terrible. At the European level it could be a disaster. Deflation, even worse.

No country is willing to surrender monetary sovereignty to a European institution unless it is sure that there is a foolproof guarantee that that currency will not be mismanaged. So what we should do is concentrate our efforts on a monetary constitution that gives that guarantee.

**Q.** How concerned are you by the instability of the exchange markets in recent weeks?

**A.** Part of the turbulence is due to

what they call intervention. If you or I buy or sell currency, that's called speculation. If a central bank buys or sells currency, that's called intervention. Now you or I bet our own money, and we do it to make money. A central bank bets not its own money but somebody else's money, and it usually does it to lose money, not to make money. Yet somehow speculation is considered bad and intervention is considered good. Intervention is bad, and some of the turbulence is due to intervention.

Little periods of turbulence in exchange rates are inevitable. And if there is turbulence, that has a beneficial effect. It discourages excessive speculation.

**Q.** Will you be addressing currency instability at the Group of Seven summit meeting in Naples?

**A.** I don't think we get into exchange-rate variability because then we have a very full political part.

This G-7 "plus one" will have many things to discuss politically. And I think it is very important that it succeeds in its political part. My view is that we should give Russia the possibility of showing that it still is a major player in international relations.

## VOTE:

### Town Turns Left

Continued from Page 1

ed elsewhere in the old Soviet bloc, winning national elections in Poland, Hungary and Lithuania.

Democratic Socialist leaders here were jubilant Sunday, but leaders of other parties warned that it posed a danger to the development of democracy in Eastern Germany.

Also Sunday, voters in the eastern state of Saxony-Anhalt appeared to have chosen a new state government that will be headed by the incumbent, Christoph Bergner of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union. But the Christian Democrats won just 35 percent of the vote, according to preliminary figures. As a result, they will probably have to form a "grand coalition" with their chief rivals, the Social Democrats, who took 34 percent.

The vote in Saxony-Anhalt was considered a possible preview of the national election scheduled for October. Some analysts believe that Mr. Kohl will finish first in October but will have to govern in coalition with the Social Democrats.

The growing strength of the former Communists has sent fear through Germany's political establishment.

In elections this month for local offices and for the European Parliament, they finished better than even party leaders dared to hope. Although they have almost no support in Western Germany, they did surprisingly well in all five eastern states and took 40 percent of the vote in eastern Berlin, emerging as the strongest party there.

The campaign in Hoyerswerda produced a political alliance that had never been seen in postwar Germany. Leaders of both major parties, the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, joined to back Mr. Naumann. They were supported by leaders of the two principal smaller parties, the Free Democrats and the Greens.

In Hoyerswerda, Mr. Brähmig sought to play down his connection to the former Communists. His campaign posters did not even mention his party affiliation.

## Lost Diaries Of Mussolini: Now Found?

Reuters

LONDON — An Italian businessman has discovered diaries purporting to have been written by Mussolini, the Sunday Telegraph said. The five volumes covering the years 1935-39 have been missing for nearly 50 years and could be one of the biggest publishing finds of the century, the paper added.

"Historians and document experts who have examined them believe them to be the work of Duce," the paper said.

According to the diaries, Mussolini was an unwilling partner to Nazi aggression in the 1930s and tried to act as a brake on Hitler, whom he feared and despised. He also suffered from depression and was lonely and distrustful.

The newspaper quoted Denis Mack Smith, a Mussolini biographer, as saying that "the manuscript looks absolutely genuine."

## EU Ready to Pay \$600 Million to Close Chernobyl

Reuters

CORFU, Greece — The European Union is ready to pump \$600 million into an international nuclear safety plan for Ukraine that would shut reactors at Chernobyl, site of the world's worst nuclear accident in 1986.

EU leaders at a summit meeting in Corfu on Saturday expressed concern over nuclear safety in Ukraine and recommended that the Chernobyl plant should be shut definitively and as early as possible.

The leaders said they were willing to provide funds as part of a comprehensive scheme to be discussed at the summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized democracies in Naples on July 8-10. The Union also called for early ratification by the Ukraine Parliament of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Under the EU plan, the Union would provide \$480 million in loans and \$120 million in grants over three years from the EU's technical assistance program for countries of the former Soviet Union.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Colony Apathetic on Patten Reforms

HONG KONG (AP) — Governor Chris Patten appeared to be facing widespread public apathy as his blueprint for broadening democracy in Hong Kong headed for a vote Wednesday. Polls suggest he is losing ground in his 20-month struggle with Beijing to reform the election system before China's takeover in 1997.

An opinion poll published Sunday showed 50 percent of Hong Kongers favored the package of reforms adopted for the 1994 municipal and 1995 legislative elections. Hong Kong's last vote under British rule. Fourteen percent said they backed Mr. Patten's reforms, and 13 percent preferred the pro-business Liberal Party's milder package. The survey was in the Sunday Morning Post.

It followed publication Saturday of a poll by the University of Hong Kong in which 90 percent said they no longer understood what was at stake in the vote.

### Malaysians Warned on Rights Forum

KUALA LUMPUR (AP) — The government does not want Malaysians to hold forums on human rights or other issues in East Timor as this would strain Indonesian-Malaysian relations, Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Sunday.

Mr. Abdullah was commenting on a proposal by the Malaysian Action Front, comprising about a dozen human rights, political, environmental and other private organizations, to hold a forum to discuss alleged rights violations by Indonesian authorities in the former Portuguese colony.

### Afghan Leader's Troops Expel Rival

KABUL (AP) — The president's army scored a major victory Sunday as it drove one of its main Islamic rivals out of Kabul after two days of fierce fighting on the southern and eastern fringes of the capital.

The triumph by President Burhanuddin Rabbani's forces over those of General Abdul Rashid Dostum could herald a break-through in the civil war, which has been simmering for months. Mr. Rabbani now can concentrate firepower on his other main opponent, Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar.

### Truce Call Goes Unheeded in Yemen

ADEN, Yemen (Reuters) — Northern Yemeni troops launched a fresh ground offensive west of Aden on Sunday to divide the port city, and gunners fired at residential districts in the southern stronghold.

There was no evident effect of a cease-fire announced by the north on Saturday as northern troops broke through southern defenses at Bir Ahmad, northwest of Aden. Some reports claimed the main coastal road linking the city to the south's only oil refinery and Aden's main power station.

### U.S. Pulls Out Envoys From Somalia

MOGADISHU, Somalia (AP) — The United States began withdrawing most of its diplomats from Mogadishu on Sunday as clan fighting rocked the Somali capital for a third straight day. The United Nations said casualties were heavy Sunday, but it had no specific figures. A UN official estimated that 30 people died in the first two days of clashes. Many of the victims were believed to be civilians caught in cross-fire.

The State Department ordered the temporary evacuation of about 20 members of the U.S. liaison office, which performs the functions of an embassy in a country that has been without a government for more than three years. Much of the fighting took place near the old U.S. Embassy, which now houses the headquarters of the UN peacekeeping operation in Somalia as well as the U.S. liaison office.

### China Executes 56 Drug Dealers

BEIJING (Reuters) — The authorities in two southern Chinese provinces have executed 56 drug traffickers, bringing the total killed in recent days to nearly 100 as part of a nationwide anti-narcotics campaign.

The Legal Daily reported Sunday that 46 traffickers were executed in Guangdong Province, 13 given suspended death sentences, 12 life imprisonment and 83 prison terms ranging from five years. In neighboring Fujian Province, a court Friday sentenced 29 traffickers, of whom 10 were executed, the paper said.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Street Crime Rises 41% in London

LONDON (Reuters) — Street crime, including muggings and purse snatchings, rose by 41 percent in central London over the past year, a local council reported.

Westminster Council, whose responsibility includes the key tourist areas around Parliament, Buckingham Palace and Hyde Park, called its findings alarming. "The figures are surprising because they are clearly out of step with other crimes such as burglary, which have shown a dramatic decrease," said Stuart Milton, deputy leader of the council.

Five fighters and army soldiers battled a blaze in eastern Spain on Sunday that has spread over 4,500 hectares. The fire, which started Wednesday about 60 kilometers northwest of Valencia, has not caused any injuries.

Rail links between Italy and France were interrupted Sunday in the Savoie region after the Aro River burst its banks, French officials said. Trains bound for Italy via Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne and Modane were being diverted through Switzerland after lines were flooded with about 20 centimeters (8 inches) of water.

The number of foreigners visiting Vietnam increased rapidly in the first six months of 1994, the Vietnam News Agency reported Sunday in Hanoi. It said about 430,000 foreigners and overseas Vietnamese arrived in the first half of this year, 60,000 more than in the same period in 1993.

India said Sunday it was banning alcohol on all domestic flights, effective immediately, because drunken passengers threatened safety.

Industrial and commercial activity stopped in most Pakistani cities on Sunday as the business community began a two-day strike to protest taxation measures in the federal budget.

### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Venezuela.  
TUESDAY: Djibouti.  
WEDNESDAY: Chile, Costa Rica, Malta, Vatican City.  
THURSDAY: Brazil, Central African Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Zaire.  
FRIDAY: Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Ghana, Rwanda, South Africa, Suriname, Taiwan, Thailand.  
SATURDAY: Pakistan.

Sources: J.P. Morgan Reuters

## ENCOURAGE TALKS BETWEEN COUNTRIES

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# THE AMERICAS / PILING ON

## Christian and Political Far Right Lead Vitriolic Charge Against Clintons

By Erik Eckholm  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For four successive weeks last month, viewers of the Reverend Jerry Falwell's "Old Time Gospel Hour" on cable television were treated not to the good tidings of Jesus but to excerpts from a videotape in which President Bill Clinton was accused, among other dark deeds, of arranging for the murder of an Arkansas investigator who supposedly had proof of his trysts.

In the televised excerpts, Gary Parks, son of the investigator who was shot to death last fall by unknown assailants, says, "I think Bill Clinton had my father killed to save his political career." He offers no supporting evidence.

Reverend Falwell, who described Mr. Clinton as "the most radical and controversial president in our nation's history," aggressively promoted the videotape on his program, calling it an exposé featuring "the people who know the truth."

His organization says it has sold tens of thou-

sands of the videotapes for "donations" of at least \$40 plus \$3 for shipping.

The accusation of murder may be the most startling example of the harsh attacks being directed at Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton. But the spread of Clinton dirt and rumors of Clinton dirt have become a virtual industry, prompting the president on Friday to complain bitterly about "scurrilous and false charges" and "violent personal attacks."

The roughest assaults are coming mainly from fundamentalist Christian leaders, who portray the Clintons as anti-Christian, and from arch-conservative pressure groups that raise funds through direct mail.

But the invective has also reverberated on conservative radio talk shows around the country, where the president is called a "gay lover" or a "pot-smoking draft dodger" and charges speculate on his wife's sexual orientation.

The Reverend Pat Robertson's Christian Coalition called Mr. Clinton's inauguration a "repudiation of our forefathers' covenant with God."

On his "700 Club" cable television show, Mr. Robertson has broadcast an interview with Paula Corbin Jones in which she graphically described her accusation that the president made sexual advances to her.

Also on the show, Mr. Robertson has promoted conspiracy theories about the death of Vincent W. Foster Jr., the White House aide and former law partner of Mr. Clinton's who committed suicide last July, asking, "Was there a murder of a White House counsel? It looks more and more like that."

In a fund-raising letter to more than 100,000 donors, Floyd Brown, chairman of a thriving nonprofit group called Citizens United, said he had proof that Mr. Clinton was now engaged "in a massive cover-up and conspiracy to obstruct justice." He asked his members to fill out an "emergency survey on the impeachment" of the president.

What these varied groups seem to share is a visceral dislike of the Clintons, along with some of their policies, such as the health care plan and the

proposed easing of rules on homosexuals in the military.

Many of the attackers also tend to revel in the rawest accusations of financial and sexual misconduct, often mixing established fact with lurid speculation.

The president and his wife have condemned what they see as incessant assaults on their character.

"I don't suppose there's any public figure that's ever been subject to any more violent personal attacks than I have, at least in modern history, anybody who's been president," Mr. Clinton said Friday on a St. Louis radio program.

Harsh attacks on the occupants of the White House are not new, and neither is a siege mentality.

President Lyndon B. Johnson questioned the motives of demonstrators who called him a killer for his Vietnam policy while President Richard Nixon, long reviled by some Americans, went so far as to compile an enemies list.

Over the last decade, liberal groups raised money by assailing Presidents Ronald Reagan and

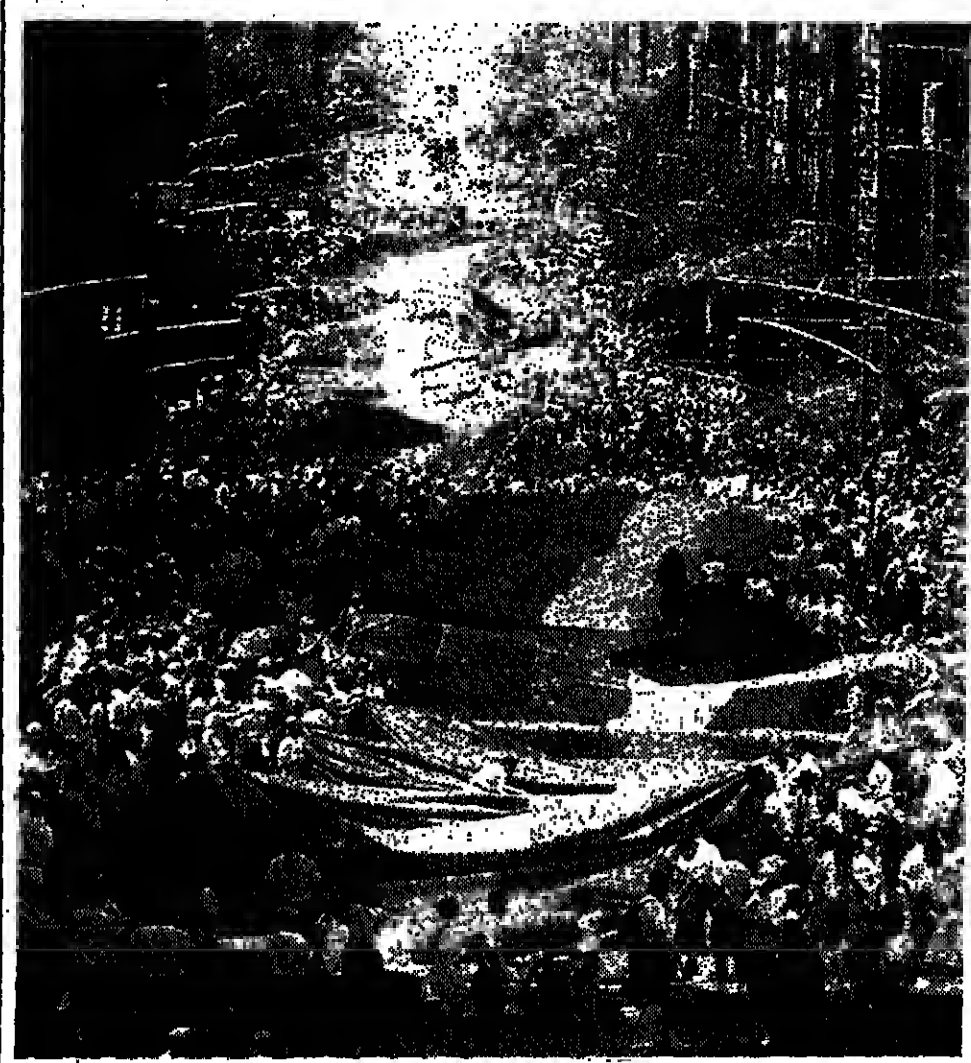
George Bush. But they seldom voiced as much personal venom as some groups are now directing at the Clintons, experts on the presidency say.

### Clinton Assaults Critics

President Clinton accused conservative talk show hosts and Christian commentators of using disinformation and "personal demeaning attacks" against him to create a culture of cynicism that is thwarting his efforts to govern, The Washington Post reports.

One of the president's advisers described him as alternating "between despair and rage" at not only radio talk show hosts such as Rush Limbaugh and Christian commentators such as Mr. Falwell, but also at the mainstream press's "propensity to analyze instead of report, to rush to judgment on everything and to generally not let him talk to the American people before you dump on him."

Mr. Clinton's made his remarks in a telephone interview aboard Air Force One en route to St. Louis on Friday.



**SHOWING THE COLORS** — Participants carrying a mile-long multicolored flag Sunday in New York at a march to commemorate the start of the modern gay-rights movement 25 years ago. Organizers expected up to 1 million people to take part.

### Away From Politics

- Two violent earthquakes shook the San Francisco area, but there was no serious damage. The U.S. Geological Survey said a quake measuring 2.9 on the Richter scale was felt three miles (five kilometers) north of Berkeley at about 1:30 A.M. A larger quake, measuring 4.2 and centered on the same spot, followed 12 minutes later.
- A Roman Catholic priest was acquitted of sexually assaulting an 11-year-old altar boy, The Reverend Paul Manning, 54, testified that he and the boy had been engaged in horseplay and had been fully clothed.
- A suspect in a drug-related killing was mis-

takenly released from San Quentin Prison just hours before he was indicted for murder, the Marin Independent Journal reported in San Rafael, California. The suspect, Adam Leroy Caris, 28, left prison May 31 and is still at large, the newspaper said.

The owner of a jewelry store killed a robber and critically injured a suspected accomplice, the police in the New York borough of Brooklyn said. The store owner, Leonid Rosenthal, 52, has a license to own the semi-automatic pistol and will not face any charges, the police said.

Reuters, AP, NYT

## Simpson Won't Plead Insanity, New Attorney Says

Los Angeles — O.J. Simpson will not plead insanity when he goes on trial for murder, F. Lee Bailey, one of his lawyers, said Sunday.

Mr. Bailey, a member of Mr. Simpson's high-powered legal team, criticized prosecutors for predicting last week that the former professional football player would ultimately admit to the double murder of Nicole Brown Simpson and a friend of hers, Ronald Goldman.

In an interview with CBS television, Mr. Bailey maintained that Mr. Simpson had a sound alibi and had said nothing to implicate himself.

But Mr. Bailey said it was "very questionable" whether Mr. Simpson could get a fair trial in light of the extensive publicity about the case.

As the legal maneuvering moved into high gear, new reports emerged about Mr. Simpson's sometimes violent relationship with his 35-year-old former

wife, whom he is accused of stabbing June 12 along with Mr. Goldman, 25.

In an electronically enhanced tape of an emergency call by Mrs. Simpson in October 1993, Mr. Simpson can be heard threatening her and accusing her of having had sex in her living room while their children slept nearby, according to broadcast news reports.

The tape, parts of which had been inaudible when broadcast last week, was part of the publicity that caused the supervising judge of the Superior Court, Cecil J. Mills, to disband a grand jury that had been considering an indictment.

His action paved the way for a preliminary hearing on Thursday in which the prosecution must bare much of its evidence and Mr. Simpson's defense team will be given a chance to cross-examine and try to discredit key witnesses.

Prosecutors need only present enough evidence to persuade a judge to bind Mr. Simpson over for trial.

Mr. Simpson, 46, was arrested June 17 after leading police on a bizarre chase. He pleaded not guilty last week and is being held without bail under a "suicide watch" in an isolation prison cell.

District Attorney Gilbert Garcetti has maintained that the authorities have a strong case, but doubts have been raised about the existence of physical evidence that police sources had described in leaks to the media.

Mr. Garcetti has been widely accused of seeking to try Mr. Simpson in the press, even predicting that he would ultimately use the insanity defense.

Mr. Bailey, who gained fame defending the publishing heiress Patty Hearst and Albert DeSalvo, who was known as the "Boston Strangler," denied Sunday that such a defense would be used. "The defense is 'If you say I did something that's criminal, you prove it,'" he said.

"It's the most outrageous prosecution conduct I've seen since Sam Shephard

was vilified by both the press and prosecution in 1954," said Mr. Bailey, referring to the Cleveland doctor who was convicted that year in a highly publicized trial for killing his wife.

After Dr. Shephard spent nine years in jail, Mr. Bailey won a second trial for him and secured an acquittal.

In a taste of what television viewers can expect at the hearing, a member of the disbanded grand jury said the panel had been shown pictures of the crime scene. "It was shocking," an unnamed juror told the Los Angeles Times. "I couldn't even eat dinner that night."

After a series of misuses and mistakes that led to finger-pointing between prosecutors and the police, Mr. Garcetti shook up the prosecution team.

On the defense side, Mr. Simpson's lead lawyer, Robert L. Shapiro, has also hired a Harvard University law professor, Alan Dershowitz, who successfully defended the socialist Claus von Bulow on charges of murdering his wife.

### No Racist Intent In Altered Photo, Magazine Asserts

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In response to the barrage of criticism about Time magazine's cover portrait of O.J. Simpson, James R. Gaines, the managing editor, posted a message on a computer bulletin board stating that "no racial implication was intended, by Time or by the artist."

The blurry cover portrait of a darkened and unshaven Mr. Simpson is a doctored version of a Los Angeles Police Department photograph taken after his arrest June 17.

Some critics said that by darkening the photo of Mr. Simpson and thus giving him a more sinister appearance, Time was guilty of racism.

"It seems to me you could argue that it's racist to say that blacker is more sinister, but that is what we say, to the extent that this caused offense to anyone, I obviously regret it," Mr. Gaines said in his message.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Republicans Can Taste '96

DES MOINES, Iowa — No one would admit to taking seriously a sounding of presidential preference 20 months before the 1996 nomination process begins with Iowa's precinct caucuses. But the nearly 2,000 Republican partisans who packed a downtown convention center sounded eager for the opening bell as they whooped and cheered through speeches by seven prominent Republicans and then declared their choices from a list of 23 possible candidates.

"We're in a hurry for 1996 to come," said Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, "because we're in a hurry for Bill Clinton to go."

The delegates cast the most ballots for the absent Senate minority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, whose political lieutenants had marshaled support for him. Mr. Dole carried slightly more than 26 percent of the vote. But some in the hall questioned whether his showing was strong enough; he won the last Republican caucus here in 1988 with 37 percent.

Behind Mr. Dole, with 15.2 percent, came Lamar Alexander, a former education secretary and Tennessee governor

who already has begun building an organizational base in his state.

Close behind Mr. Alexander came Mr. Gramm, who polled just under 15 percent and immediately demonstrated that he has been practicing something indisputable to any presidential candidate: explaining why he was the real winner even though he had not collected the most votes. The answer: He polled more than half as many votes as Mr. Dole. (LAT)

### Navy Scuttles Appointment

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department has withdrawn its choice for commander of American forces in the Pacific because of misgivings about the nominee's handling of sexual harassment and other issues threatened to hold up Senate confirmation at a time of increasing tensions in the Korean Peninsula.

The current head of the Pacific Command, Admiral Charles R. Larson, is scheduled to retire in the next few weeks to become superintendent of the Naval Academy.

In the spring, President Bill Clinton nominated Admiral Stanley R. Arthur, who as the vice chief of naval operations

is the navy's No. 2 admiral, to replace Admiral Larson.

The opposition centers on his approval of a female helicopter pilot's dismissal from flight school; his recommendation that Lieutenant Paula Coughlin, who was assaulted at the Tailhook Association convention, repay an \$18,000 bonus after she left the navy, and his investigation of a fire aboard an aircraft carrier in 1983. (NYT)

### Quote/Unquote

Martin Fitzwater, who was spokesman for Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush, on the appearance of confusion in President Bill Clinton's foreign policy: "In the absence of policy, too often your communications are swept up in response to questions and they always relate to action and threats. All we've seen is either Gore or the president making threats of one kind or another. My advice to them would be to settle on two or three brief points that make a case for our policy and, whatever the question, repeat those points and reassure the public they are staying on top of the issue." (LAT)

## Carrot for North Korea: Meeting With President

By Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The rewards that President Kim Il Sung of North Korea might eventually reap from forging his nation's nuclear program could include a face-to-face meeting with President Bill Clinton, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said.

"I suppose that might come at some time in the future," Mr. Christopher said.

He and other officials stressed that such a meeting would come only at the end of a long process in which North Korea would have to establish a record of good behavior.

Mr. Kim has "not established the kind of a record that would justify a summit meeting with President Clinton," Mr. Christopher said Friday night on CNN. But "if they would join the community of nations in a proper way, if they would start having the kind of conduct that justifies a meeting with the president of the United States, I'm sure President Clinton would be glad to do so."

This would be a new offer, of officials said. U.S. policy consistently has been to offer North Korea entry into the "community of nations," including normal diplomatic relations, if it gives up its nuclear program.

Nevertheless, Mr. Christopher's statement attracted attention because only a week ago Washington was trying to assemble a coalition of nations to

punish North Korea with economic sanctions for its apparent attempt to acquire nuclear weapons and its defiance of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

In the interim, former President Jimmy Carter visited the North Korean capital, Pyongyang, and extracted a commitment from the North to halt its nuclear program in exchange for a resumption of a high-level talks with the United States.

U.S. and North Korean officials met in New York on Friday to plan the resumed talks, scheduled for July 8 in Geneva, officials said.

The U.S. representative will be Assistant Secretary of State Robert L. Gallucci, the administration's point man on the Korea issue, who is prepared for "an extended stay in Geneva," said the State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry.

Many critics of Clinton administration policy toward North Korea remain doubtful there has been a sincere turnaround in the North.

Asked if there was "a new political will at the highest levels of the Pyongyang government" to resolve the nuclear issue, Mr. McCurry replied, "That is unknown."

## If Panama Asks, U.S. Might Leave Some Troops

Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — Defense Secretary William J. Perry left the door open this weekend for keeping a reduced military presence in Panama, provided the Panamanian government requests that the Americans stay.

Under the terms of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties, Panama will take control of the waterway at the close of 1999 and the U.S. military presence here will end after nearly a century in the country. About 20 percent of the military complex already has been turned over to Panama. The bulk of the drawdown is scheduled to take place over the next few years.

So far, Panama has expressed no official interest in retaining U.S. troops. But that could change, U.S. officials say, as Panama feels the economic impact of the American departure, estimated to mean a loss of several hundred million dollars annually in salaries to Panamanians.

U.S. officials say that strategic and political arguments can be made for keeping some units, particularly a jungle training operation and Howard Air Base.

## For Clinton's Military Aides, Party Duty

By Ann Devroy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House was looking for a few good waiters. And now White House officials say, somewhat red-faced, that they meant no disrespect when they temporarily transformed uniformed military officers into canapés passers.

With a commander in chief who lacks military service and has been accused — along with his aides — of insensitivity to the military, the Clinton White House worked overtime to explain what probably would and did go unnoticed in other administrations.

### AID: Focus Now Shifts From Bangladesh to Baltimore

Continued from Page 1

that had worked or, often just as important, had not worked.

Another conference is now planned for Boston this fall, and the agency is laying out a two-year schedule for other cities that have asked for advice.

Still, it was not an easy thing for Mr. Schmoke. The headline in The Baltimore Sun the day of the conference read: "Baltimore to Try Third World Remedies."

In fairness to Baltimore, it is

As best as can be determined, military aides assigned to a Democratic Party gathering for 650 big donors, scheduled to be held under a tent in the White House Rose Garden, were pressed briefly to join the domestic help serving hors d'oeuvres because a storm forced the party indoors.

One of the White House military social aides said that such duty was humiliating.

"We are military officers, not waiters," the aide said.

The aide added that it was "embarrassing to us and should be embarrassing to the president" to have uniformed officers who are in the White

House to represent the uniformed services fill in for the waiters and waitresses.

But a White House official who was at the reception on Tuesday said the aides were overreacting.

"Everyone was pitching in when the party was moved," he said. "They were just asked to pitch in, too. They shouldn't be so sensitive just because they're in uniform."

Neel Lattimore, a deputy press secretary, said the sudden shift of the party indoors resulted in White House senior staff aides and others helping out.

"We also asked the assistance of the military social aides," he

said. "This was meant to be a team effort."

Two officials involved in White House social activities in two previous administrations said that they knew of no military social aide ever being asked to do domestic chores. But the former officials said that on occasion, in an emergency, some military aides voluntarily had done such work. The chief White House usher, Gary Walters, said he recalled "several other occasions" when the social military aides had helped out in emergencies.

"We also asked the assistance of the military social aides," he

### Scottish Train Crash Kills 2

GLASGOW — Two people were killed and four injured when a train derailed and hit a bridge on southwestern Scotland, the police said Sunday.

### CONFERENCES, COURSES AND EXHIBITIONS

#### JULY 22-25

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# Herald Tribune

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## Talks With North Korea

President Bill Clinton's announcement on Wednesday that he would suspend his nuclear program for now, and that the United States would resume high-level talks with the North on July 8, Mr. Clinton paid tribute to Jimmy Carter's mission to Pyongyang: "It is the beginning of a new stage in our efforts to pursue a non-nuclear Korean Peninsula."

Now that nuclear diplomacy with North Korea is finally getting back to the negotiating table where it belongs, President Clinton has to keep it there. He can accomplish that by cutting through the bickering in his own administration and putting his personal stamp on a sound U.S. negotiating strategy. To do that he has to be clear in his own mind about the basic objectives: first, to make the suspension permanent by dismantling the North's nuclear program; second, to learn as much as he can about North Korea's past efforts to divert plutonium; third, to curb North Korea's missile exports.

The president's immediate task, however, is to design a convincing package of inducements. The package would provide new nuclear reactors to replace the ones the North now has. It would promise full diplomatic recognition as well as a peace treaty formally ending the Korean War. And it would detail some of the economic benefits to flow from a new relationship.

The North's commitment to allow inspectors to monitor its nuclear reactor and reprocessing plant will ensure, at

least for now, that additional plutonium — enough to build five bombs — will not be extracted from the spent fuel rods now stored in cooling tanks at Yongbyon. But these fuel rods must be disposed of soon. That is an urgent task for the talks.

The North has also agreed not to reload its reactor for now, keeping it from generating more spent fuel that could be turned into plutonium for bombs. The task for the talks is to get North Korea to agree not to reload ever again, and to get an effective ban on reprocessing. That ban could be worked out in talks between the two Koreas. So it is good news that President Kim Il Sung is arranging to meet South Korea's president.

Perhaps the trickiest task facing U.S. negotiators is finding out how far along Pyongyang's nuclear program actually is. The North has not yet allowed international inspectors to determine whether it has extracted a bomb's worth of plutonium in 1989, but it has indicated that it would accept special inspections to get at the past as part of an overall settlement.

The Carter mission was a big plus for both sides. The very presence of a former president of the United States reassured Mr. Kim that Washington was sincere about improving relations.

Mr. Carter helped Mr. Clinton regain his footing. Now the president needs to put together a persuasive diplomatic package to coax North Korea to become truly nuclear-free.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Wanted, a Cool European

The European Union has been given a chance for second thoughts. To be precise, its politicians have been given another chance to ask themselves what sort of Europe they really want.

There was nothing elegant about Saturday's British veto of Jean-Luc Dehaene as the next leader of the European Commission. It has tossed the Union into yet another crisis. Britain's prime minister, John Major, did it at least partly for motives of domestic political convenience. Nevertheless, the result is right. Mr. Dehaene was the wrong man for the job, on two counts.

First, he was too obviously being pushed into the post on a sudden German-French handwagon. The announcement at Mulhouse less than a month ago that Mr. Dehaene was the choice of Helmut Kohl and François Mitterrand raised eyebrows in places well beyond Britain. As late as Friday, Mr. Dehaene had the backing of governments responsible for less than two-thirds of the Union's population.

It has always been accepted that a new leader of the Commission must be chosen by unanimity. The case for consensus is even stronger at the present stage of the Union's life, when it has to choose between two very different roads into the future. At such a moment, an attempt by one group of governments to hustle everybody into a hasty decision about a job as important as the Commission's leadership would be liable to return the Union to disunion.

The other argument against Mr. Dehaene is that he too clearly prefers one of those two roads. He is not, unlike the departing Jacques Delors, an ideologue of a federal Europe. He is a fixer more than a philosopher. But he plainly favors an even stronger central government for Europe. His own country, Belgium,

has less sense of a separate national identity than any of the Union's other 11 members. The continuing reluctance of many ordinary Europeans to move further along the federal road was underlined, yet again, in this month's elections to the European Parliament. To put a man of Mr. Dehaene's convictions at the top of the European bureaucracy would have seemed an attempt to ride roughshod over that reluctance.

So who does get the job? Germany and France can hardly propose Mr. Dehaene again at the new conference summoned for July 15, because Mr. Major says he will not retreat from his veto. His own preferred candidate, Leon Brittan, is almost certainly out. The original favorite, Rudi Lubbers of the Netherlands, would still make a good Commission leader, but to give him the post now would need a switch by Messrs. Kohl and Mitterrand.

Otherwise it will have to be a new contender capable of collecting the consensus. There is Peter Sutherland, who comes from strongly pro-European Ireland, has run GATT well and can probably overcome the current coolness toward him of Ireland's prime minister. There is Renato Ruggiero, a respected Italian ex-minister long familiar with Brussels. And there is a rich collection of bright Frenchmen whose eyes may be turning toward the Union's politics: Michel Rocard, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, conceivably even Edouard Balladur.

The next president of the Commission should be a man who wants to widen the Union eastward, to take in the new democracies of Central Europe, but who does not seek an overcentralized Union. That is the combination the people of Europe seem to prefer, and it is their chief civil servant's job to provide it.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Electric Cars Aren't Ready

Electric cars offer one very important advantage. Unlike cars that run on gasoline, they produce no smog to pollute cities' air. But they also have one serious disadvantage. They don't exist — not, at least, at a stage of development that allows people to use them as they now typically use their cars.

They have the look of the future about them, and a lot of companies are working on technologies to extend their range. California will require the automobile companies to begin selling them by the end of the decade. The Environmental Protection Agency has to decide by November whether to impose a similar rule on the East Coast from Maine down to Northern Virginia, a strip of states that are under federal orders to get their smog levels down. Hearings are under way.

Requiring a certain percentage of cars sold to be electric is an idea with a lot of appeal. Last winter the Northeastern states voted, 9 to 4, in favor of recommending it to the EPA.

Appealing or not, a legal requirement is unwise. Mandating technological progress by law has been tried many times in America's efforts to protect and improve the environment. Sometimes it works, sometimes not, but the principle is dangerous. It is much more efficient for gov-

ernment to set the standards that an industry has to meet — in this case, auto emissions standards — and let the manufacturers figure out how to meet them.

That is what one advocacy organization, the Environmental Defense Fund, has proposed. It wants less smog, but it would give automakers the flexibility to meet tighter limits however they can do it most effectively. That might even include buying pollution rights from other industries — a power company, for example that had found cheaper ways to cut down its own emissions of those same gases.

Suppose the EPA mandated electric cars in the Washington region, and they were to develop slowly at high cost. To make the required sales, the manufacturers would have to subsidize them by raising the prices of other cars. The economic burden on consumers could be huge.

The auto companies say that the electric car will be extremely expensive. If they are right, the market needs the latitude to turn to other solutions while the engineers continue to work on batteries. But if the electric car can be built as rapidly and inexpensively as its supporters believe, a legal mandate will be needed. It will emerge naturally as the solution for smog-ridden cities.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## The World Trade Organization Is Unlikely to Work

By Karel van Wolferen

This is the first of two articles.

TOKYO — One of the great delusions of the day is the belief that the impending creation of the World Trade Organization will produce a surge in international trade.

Received wisdom in America has the WTO turning the results of the Uruguay Round of trade talks under the old, looser GATT arrangement into a giant push for unfettered international competition, bringing major benefits to American consumers and businesses. New mechanisms for resolving trade disputes are advertised as shielding future generations against pernicious protectionism. A boost in global prosperity is around the corner, if only special interests wishing to prevent U.S. ratification can be kept at bay.

Were it but true. More likely is a hastening of the day when bilateral reprisals will threaten to end the relatively free international exchange of economic opportunities that GATT was designed to promote. For the assortment of trade negotiators and GATT officials who rushed the Uruguay Round to a putatively successful conclusion have danced around the biggest obstacle to a smoothly

functioning trade regime — the incompatibility of institutions that characterize the economies of main participants.

Failure to deal with this incompatibility has long nullified the intended rewards of trade negotiation and has diminished GATT as an effective guardian over the laudable effort to promote a maximum of consumer welfare around the world.

The rationale for the old GATT and the new WTO is that public interest is served by free trade, and that groups which may experience disadvantage from free trade need to be restrained from using their political influence against it. But a properly functioning international trade regime presupposes commonality of purpose.

Some countries do not share the American, and essentially also European, view that the purpose of economic activity is consumer welfare. They may view it as a means to attain other ends more political than economic in nature. In the Japanese case, with which I am most familiar, expan-

sion of productive capacity is inextricably tied up with an unexamined (but assumed) struggle for national power.

If companies are encouraged to export regardless of profit, as Japanese companies are, consumers in the target country are served for a while, but the resulting erosion of that country's industrial base will eventually make its consumers less wealthy and push many of them into unemployment.

This example also happens to contain the cause of America's biggest international economic problem: the incompatibility between Japanese and American economic organizations.

U.S. corporations are legal entities with identifiable owners whose relations and transactions with other economic organizations are ultimately aimed at profit making. Big Japanese companies are sociopolitical entities that own each other. Their transactions are ultimately directed by mutual protection and the attainment of shared, long-range expansionary goals.

How else to explain the continued massive exports by many Japanese companies at a time when, thanks to the sharp fall of the dollar and other currencies relative to the yen, the prices they realize do not cover fixed costs, much less return a profit?

Other examples of institutional incompatibility abound. U.S. antitrust law curtails collective exploitation of the marketplace; Japanese antitrust law is not worth the paper it is written on. Industrial associations to which Japanese companies in a particular sector must belong are endowed with extralegal power that severely curtails independent corporate decision-making.

Many large Japanese commercial banks, and even larger numbers of nonbank financial institutions, are technically bankrupt by Western accounting standards; yet the protective institutional web in which they are embedded has allowed them to subsidize manufacturers which have lost heavily on their exports in their drive for market share.

Indeed, the consolidation of economic power by *keiretsu* (interrelated companies) and bureaucracy-linked industrial associations in the 1970s and '80s

made the distinction between public and private sectors — upon which the intellectual justification for the WTO depends — as good as meaningless in Japan.

To single out one Japanese institution: The officials of the Ministry of Finance are essentially accountable to no one — not to the prime minister or the finance minister, the Diet or the media. Yet they have the informal right to intervene in every Japanese financial transaction.

They can determine interest rates, maintain the stock market at a level they want so as to prevent economic breakdown, and ultimately decide which corporations receive credit and which do not. They monopolize vital information, without which outsiders, such as ambitious politicians, cannot control them.

As the politically driven Japanese economy has grown to become the second largest in the world, the incompatibilities turn into ever more formidable causes of economic conflict.

The writer, a political analyst living in Japan, is author of "The Enigma of Japanese Power." He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

## Let's Have Second Thoughts About the Globalized Economy

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It is distinctly possible that the United States will not accept the trading reforms won from Europe and Asia last year at the cost of much international uproar and reciprocal national blackmail. President Bill Clinton told the Business Roundtable in Washington last week that top executives must do everything they can to get the GATT reform legislation through Congress this year, because if they don't it may never pass in internationally acceptable form.

Congress has decided that it does not like the looks of the new World Trade Organization that is to replace GATT and discipline world trade. They think it may prove too powerful. It will certainly limit the United States' ability to apply unilateral and arbitrary trade reprisals, as it does now. Republicans in particular are against changes that are supposed to take place in U.S. budget rules concerning lost tariff income.

Trade legislation is an extremely difficult subject to those not professionally devoted to the matter, such as Washington lobbyists whose business clients want more free trade for themselves but less for their competitors. However, it would be a remarkable humiliation for the United States if Congress rejected the outcome of the intense and complicated Uruguay Round negotiations, which be-

gan eight years ago and were finally signed in Marrakesh early this year.

Three administrations, two Republican and one Democratic, have lectured and sometimes bullied the rest of the world about the necessity for freer international trade. They finally got approximately what the United States said it wanted. Now Congress is suggesting that America may not want it after all.

Those with the last laugh are those who have questioned the allegedly universal blessings of liberalized international trade. If Congress does reject the Uruguay Round agreements, this would be a wounding blow to the doctrine of free traders who dominate U.S. and Western European economic theory and trade policy.

There is a rumbling revolt — in Western Europe, at least — against the trade orthodoxy of the Thatcher and Reagan years. In Asia, these ideas have never had the acceptance they enjoyed in the West. Japan and the new Asian industrial countries have very sensibly profited from America's enthusiasm for liberal trade while protecting their own markets in ingenious and unacknowledged ways. In Western Europe, opinions have been divided. Maritime Britain is a free trader.

Under Margaret Thatcher and her successor, John Major, the British government has resolutely insisted that Britain benefits from having sold a large part of its manufacturing industry to foreign groups anxious to install trading bridgeheads in Europe. It would, they said, all come out for the best in the end — "in the long run," that is, when, as John Maynard Keynes would have observed, Mrs. Thatcher and her friends will be dead.

Germany is a free-trading country. France and the Latin countries to its south have always been more protectionist. The European Parliament elections earlier this year saw an unexpectedly strong showing by French parties critical of the conventional wisdom about free trade. Historically, the French have tended to associate free trade with falling living standards and the loss of social protection, whereas the opposite is true in Germany.

The conventional wisdom, though, says that trade raises living standards, the more of it the higher the standards. But that is theory, and trade is not conducted in the ivory tower. Competition pressed Western manufacturers during the past decade have too often looked for their "productivity" increases in reduced wages and social protection for the labor force. This is antipathetically described as improved labor flexibility, but has in fact

meant that workers have paid the cost of the undoubted other benefits of liberalized international trade.

A recent article by Michel Hansenne, director general of the International Labor Organization, proposes that admission to the new World Trade Organization be linked to the trade union guarantees and free collective bargaining requirements of the ILO. That would provide some insurance against "social dumping" while protecting the developing countries' access to advanced markets.

However, the U.S. Congress could solve the problem in its own way, by failing to pass the agreement. This would leave the world with its present trade regime, and probably in a drift toward large trading blocs in North America, Europe (including Eastern Europe) and at least a part of Asia.

It approaches heresy to suggest it, but perhaps that would not be such a bad thing. Holding back the pace of trade liberalization would give the world an opportunity to explore the costs as well as the benefits of the globalized economy — a very recent development, about which we may know less than we think. The experience of the last decade recommends a certain prudence.

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## Behind the Dollar's Long Slide, a Lack of Confidence in Clinton

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The recent decline of the American dollar, including a slide that makes the U.S. penny worth no more than a Japanese yen, can seem inconsistent with basic economic theory. According to the textbooks, currencies are strong when the home economies are strong, and weak when they are in recession. Therefore the classic expectation, with the American economy now doing better than its rivals in Japan and Europe, would be for a strong dollar.

The American economy has been in a moderate recovery for 18 months, while Japan has been in a recession and Europe has stagnated. Companies have reduced their debt, and inflation is so low that even Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan admits that it is no threat. Yet the dollar has been on a

gentle downward slope for more than a year, in part because the Clinton administration was more than willing to see the dollar decline, so as to exert pressure on Japan to reduce its trade surplus with the United States.

The theory: a cheap dollar would help American exports to Japan, and hurt Japanese exports to America.

On Tuesday the dollar temporarily, and for the first time, sank fractionally below the threshold of 100 yen. (Around the time of the Plaza accord of 1985, it took about 250 yen to buy one dollar.) Last month, when the dollar appeared ready to break this psychological barrier, a round of concerted central bank intervention brought the dollar back to 105. But it didn't hold there.

The dollar also slid on Tuesday to a nine-month low against the Deutsche mark, that is, below 1.59 marks, in part because Germany, like Japan, began to show some signs of coming out of its deep slump.

On Friday, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen publicly confirmed a new effort by the Group of Seven to break the dollar's slide. He said the action reflected "a shared concern about recent developments in financial markets."

Mr. Bentsen thus has abandoned last year's benign neglect of the dollar. But it is not clear that intervention alone, however massive, will turn the tide in today's highly mobile and global financial markets. Despite Friday's intervention, the dollar

weakened slightly, approaching the 100 yen level again.

In an interview, the New York economist Henry Kaufman said: "Bentsen has to get out there and say: 'A decline in the value of the dollar is against America's interests, and against the interests of the rest of the world, and we will not tolerate a speculative attack on the dollar.'"

Conservatives like John Mahin of the American Enterprise Institute and former Fed member Wayne Angell call on the Fed to go all out in defense of the dollar by sharply boosting interest rates, without regard to what that might do to the economy.

I would not be surprised by a symbolic boost in the Fed's discount rate in support of Group of Seven intervention. But the dollar problem will not be solved by interest rate austerity alone.

There are some rational economic reasons that help explain the dollar's weakness. For example, the Fed's rapid-fire, preemptive rate increases this year resulted in an unexpected burst in long-term bonds. Many foreign investors worry that their bond price losses in dollar-denominated issues will not be covered by the rising yields, and so they sell.

Martin Hufbauer, chief economist of the *Bayerische Vereinsbank* of Germany, notes, also, that given the disparity last year between American economic growth rates and those abroad, the U.S. current account deficit likely will double to around \$120 billion from \$66 billion in 1992.

Yet the weakness of the dollar may be more political than eco-

nomic. A series of negative events, some of which could have been avoided, have shaken the faith of foreign governments and investors in the wisdom and/or the durability of the Clinton administration.

Concern over U.S.-Japanese relations was one important factor in the speculative bust in the stock and bond markets earlier this year. The Clinton administration recognized this, and wisely backed away from some of its harsh anti-Japan rhetoric. But no one is yet sure of the outcome of trade negotiations with Japan, or whether the Japanese, in retaliation, might reduce the flow of their capital investments outside of Japan.

Then there are the president's personal troubles — Whitewater, Paula Jones, and his desperate struggle to get the 1994 domestic legislative program through Congress. Bob Woodward's book "The Agenda" made him look weak and ineffective. Washington is also rife with rumors that his foreign policy team is likely to be dismantled, starting with Secretary of State Warren Christopher. (Possible successors mentioned include General Colin Powell, Ambassador to Japan Walter Mondale, and Mr. Bentsen.)

A restoration of confidence in President Clinton and his ability to exert global leadership would be the best tonic for the dollar, more potent than coordinated intervention, however large well-timed. How can that be achieved? I wish I knew.

The Washington Post

## The Real Role Models Are Personal

By Brent Staples

NEW YORK — America deludes itself about why its children behave as they do. In the suburbs we herd them into malls and let them grow up in a community, under the impression that what you eat, buy or who you are, in the cities, will raise them in a devastated, parentless settings, where drug addiction and random gunfire rule the day.

After all that, when children behave badly we inexplicably lay the blame at the tarnished feet of America's sports gods.

We blame Michael Jordan, for gambling. We blame Charles Barkley, for spitting on a fan. Now we're blaming O.J. Simpson, for battering his wife and for being accused of her murder. The blame of which I speak is indirectly assigned, a consequence of that seemingly innocuous phrase "role model." The term entered the language 30 years ago. Initially, a "role model" was someone whose successes other people — and especially children — might emulate.

As the television age wore on, there came a subtle shift in meaning. A "role model" became someone who, by virtue of fame and money, was appointed surrogate parent to America's young. These are peculiar "parents" indeed: They live behind television screens, never meet their "children," and are expected to inspire by force of fame alone. Any failing on their part is regarded as a betrayal of the nation, and a tragedy for all those

people between the ages of 11 and 25 find friendship, surrogate parents, academic training — and college scholarships.

Mr. Marshall says inner-city kids are confused and violent because they have been "orphaned" — by family, community, government and the media. No athletes, grinning or otherwise, can reach them. His role is to recreate families for these children.

He is also the host of "Street Soldiers," an extraordinary violence-intervention project. At a time when many radio talk shows have become little more than noise, Mr. Marshall's is the equivalent of a radio "parent," broadcast weekly on San Francisco's KMEI.

He reaches an audience of 40,000 to 50,000 young people, many of whom he advises on such pressing matters as how not to shoot people and how to avoid being shot.

The results speak for themselves. "Street Soldiers" has a proven record of averting the reprisal shootings that often follow initial episodes of violence. And since the Omega Boys Club opened in 1987, more than 100 young people who might well have gone to jail, or to graveyards, have gone to college instead.

That's what a role model is: someone who loves and works and encourages and lays on hands. All the rest is noise and empty air.

The New York Times

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Election Favorite

PARIS — The interregnum caused by the tragic death of M. Carnot will be speedily brought to an end by the election of his successor. Had the election been long delayed, political parties in France, who are so divided, would have torn each other in pieces. The prospects of M. Casimir-Perier appear to have brightened, and enthusiasts even talk of his being elected at the first ballot. The excitement caused among the population of Lyons by the assassination of President Carnot appears to have subsided, and there is no longer any fear of disturbances.

### 1919: New Prohibition?

NEW YORK — There is a strong belief here that President Wilson intends to put an end to war-time prohibition. Nevertheless, Congress yesterday [June 25] pro-

ceeded to draw up enforcement regulations, making two provisions: first, for war-time prohibition, and second, for Constitutional prohibition. In several towns, including Boston and New York, saloon-keepers say they will continue to sell wine.

### 1944: Russia Advances

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] The Red Army captured by storm yesterday [June 26] two of the five chief fortresses of Hitler's "fatherland line" in White Russia and liberated more than 1,700 inhabited cities. Vitebsk and Zhlobin, the two strong points that fell, were the northern and southern anchors of the German line, which verge of collapse. The Red Army Vitebsk, which is seventy miles from the Old Polish Border,

**International Herald Tribune**  
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# WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by CS First Boston Limited, London, Tel: (071) 515 40 25. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. June 24

## Canadian Dollars

Issuer	Can Mat	Price Yld	Yld
Canada	10/1/95	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/96	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/97	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/98	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/99	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/00	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/01	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/02	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/03	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/04	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/05	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/06	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/07	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/08	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/09	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/10	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/11	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/12	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/13	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/14	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/15	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/16	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/17	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/18	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/19	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/20	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/21	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/22	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/23	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/24	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/25	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/26	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/27	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/28	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/29	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/30	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/31	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/32	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/33	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/34	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/35	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/36	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/37	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/38	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/39	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/40	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/41	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/42	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/43	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/44	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/45	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/46	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/47	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/48	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/49	100.00	7.50
Canada	10/1/50	100.00	7.50

Provided by CS First Boston Limited, London, Tel: (071) 515 40 25. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. June 24

## ECU Straights

Issuer	Can Mat	Price Yld	Yld
ECU	10/1/95	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/96	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/97	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/98	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/99	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/00	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/01	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/02	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/03	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/04	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/05	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/06	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/07	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/08	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/09	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/10	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/11	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/12	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/13	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/14	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/15	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/16	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/17	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/18	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/19	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/20	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/21	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/22	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/23	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/24	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/25	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/26	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/27	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/28	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/29	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/30	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/31	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/32	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/33	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/34	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/35	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/36	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/37	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/38	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/39	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/40	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/41	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/42	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/43	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/44	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/45	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/46	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/47	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/48	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/49	100.00	7.50
ECU	10/1/50	100.00	7.50

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## Pound Sterling

Issuer	Can Mat	Price Yld	Yld
UK	10/1/95	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/96	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/97	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/98	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/99	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/00	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/01	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/02	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/03	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/04	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/05	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/06	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/07	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/08	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/09	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/10	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/11	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/12	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/13	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/14	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/15	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/16	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/17	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/18	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/19	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/20	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/21	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/22	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/23	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/24	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/25	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/26	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/27	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/28	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/29	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/30	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/31	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/32	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/33	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/34	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/35	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/36	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/37	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/38	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/39	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/40	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/41	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/42	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/43	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/44	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/45	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/46	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/47	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/48	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/49	100.00	7.50
UK	10/1/50	100.00	7.50

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## Yen Straights

Issuer	Can Mat	Price Yld	Yld
Japan	10/1/95	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/96	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/97	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/98	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/99	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/00	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/01	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/02	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/03	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/04	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/05	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/06	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/07	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/08	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/09	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/10	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/11	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/12	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/13	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/14	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/15	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/16	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/17	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/18	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/19	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/20	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/21	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/22	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/23	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/24	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/25	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/26	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/27	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/28	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/29	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/30	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/31	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/32	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/33	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/34	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/35	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/36	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/37	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/38	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/39	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/40	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/41	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/42	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/43	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/44	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/45	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/46	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/47	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/48	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/49	100.00	7.50
Japan	10/1/50	100.00	7.50

# NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, June 24

Index

High Low

Open Close

Volume

Value

Change

Percent

Points

Index

High Low

Open Close

Volume

Value

Change

Percent

Points

Index

High Low

Open Close

Volume

Value

Change

Percent

Points

Index

High Low

Open Close

Volume

Value

Change

Percent

Points

Index

High Low

Open Close

Volume

Value

Change

Percent







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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 4)

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\*\*\*\*\*GENEVA - PARIS\*\*\*\*\*

177 Escort Service

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## Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes	June 24	June 27	Change
DJ Index	3636.94	3776.46	+139.52
DJ Indus.	176.71	182.51	+5.80
S&P 500	429.93	442.00	+12.07
S&P Ind.	515.36	533.01	+17.65
NASDAQ	244.55	253.28	+8.73
FTSE 100	2676.60	2722.09	+45.49
Nikkei 225	20746	21502	+756
DAX	2005.31	2050.72	+45.41
Hong Kong	8881.00	9112.00	+231.00
ASX 200	615.10	626.80	+11.70

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates	June 24	June 27	Change
United States			
Discount rate	3 1/2	3 1/2	0
Prime rate	7 1/4	7 1/4	0
Federal funds rate	4 1/4	4 1/4	0
Japan			
Overnight	1 1/4	1 1/4	0
Call money	2 1/2	2 1/2	0
3-month interbank	7 1/4	7 1/4	0
Germany			
Overnight	4 1/4	4 1/4	0
Call money	5 1/4	5 1/4	0
3-month interbank	5 1/4	5 1/4	0
France			
Overnight	5 1/4	5 1/4	0
Call money	5 1/4	5 1/4	0
3-month interbank	5 1/4	5 1/4	0
Gold			
London a.m. 11:55	389.90	387.85	-2.05

## BusinessWeek

## This week's topics:

- Cover: Unilever's Global Fight
- The World Cup: Half Full?
- Special Report: Wonder Chips
- The Weak U.S. Dollar
- Russia Unloads State Companies

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Herald Tribune

## Ethical Investors Call a Meeting, but Few Are Interested

Bloomberg Business News

TORONTO — They held a conference on ethical investing a week ago, and nobody came. Well, make that only a few.

Organizers sent out 9,400 invitations to the "First International Conference on Socially Responsible Investment" and 160 showed up. Telephone calls to 150 Canadian fund companies resulted in three registrations.

Of 60 invitations mailed to European mutual fund firms with any involvement in ethical investing, only five sent representatives. Three of those were featured speakers.

"Socially responsible investing in Canada is a very tough sell," said Marc de Sousa-Shields, executive director of Canada's Social Investment Organization. He said he was "thrilled" by the turnout.

The ethical movement is "slowly building a mass of professionals," he said. He and others argued that ethical funds are not underperformers.

In Canada, the Social Investment Organization manages 12 mutual funds with \$610.4 million in assets — out of \$80 in the country — as ethically correct.

Ten of the so-called ethical funds that have been around more than a year posted an average return of about 12 percent over the past year, compared with 12.8 percent for 190 Canadian equity funds, according to Fundata Canada Inc., a research firm.

Three funds on the ethical list that have been around at least a decade returned 9.03 percent compared with a 10-year average of 10.5 percent for 72 Canadian equity funds, according to Fundata.

To Philip Armstrong, president of Altamira Investment Services Inc., which oversees some \$3.8 billion, "You sort of start playing God a little bit about what is ethical." Another problem is that "it limits you too much" to a few companies that meet the criteria, he said.

Making socially responsible investments is not "something people naturally do," said Chantal Campbell, a broker for Midland Walwyn Capital Inc. "You really are putting perfor-

mance as your second objective."

Mr. Campbell, a board member of the Social Investment Organization, said that even ethically motivated investors get on the phone to their brokers "the second they aren't making money."

Socially conscious funds avoid investing in companies that pollute the environment, produce armaments and tobacco or treat their employees badly.

Instead, they invest in companies that make large donations to charity and provide employees with stock options and comprehensive benefits.

Many of those attending the two-day conference were activists in peace and environmental movements or represented labor groups.

The keynote speaker, Ontario's Socialist premier, Bob Rae, urged investors not to support dog-eat-dog capitalism "to which some triumph and others collapse." He added, "There's not much point in creating piles and piles of wealth for some if all it means is putting up great monuments to wealth and ignoring what happens to people in that kind of economy."

Tim Smith, executive director of the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility, a New York group that co-ordinates information among church groups, said, "We are the counter-culture."

By contrast, mainstream investors take the approach that "if you knew it was wrong but it was legal" to make certain investments, said Mr. Smith, "you'd still do it."

To most in the ethical-investing audience, Grahame Lyons of Fidelity Investments Ltd. represented the mainstream. Fidelity's funds have almost \$300 billion in customer assets under management.

Mr. Lyons said he weighs such considerations as inflation and interest rates, not moral consequences, when making investments.

He enraged some listeners by saying that while low wages in some Asian countries amounted to pennies a day, they were offset by a low cost of living.

## GM Offers Carrot to Move Idle Workers

By James Bennet

New York Times Service

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. is offering some of its idled hourly workers up to \$60,000 to move to four plants where jobs are available.

The offer is the latest in a series of attempts by GM to plug a perennial drain on its coffers — members of the United Automobile Workers union who draw full wages for not working.

The UAW negotiated that benefit as part of a 1990 contract with GM, in order to discourage the company from laying off workers.

Under the terms of the 1993 contract, GM can generally force laid-off workers to take new jobs only if those jobs are within 50 miles of their old ones. As a result, GM has resorted to a series of sweeteners to induce its workers to move or retire.

Through the new offer, GM is trying to move workers to its plant in Arlington, Texas, which makes rear-wheel-drive cars like the Chevrolet Caprice; its plant in Shreveport, Louisiana, which makes small pickups; its plant in Janesville, Wisconsin, which builds full-size sport utility vehicles, including the Chevrolet Suburban, and its plant in Defiance, Ohio, which casts iron for engine blocks and other components.

Under the terms of the deal, which has been available to some workers since April, employees who decide to move will receive a \$25,000 bonus, said Charles C. Licari, a spokesman for GM.

Employees will be reimbursed for some moving expenses and will receive additional bonuses after the first and second years at their new jobs.

Workers who move give up seniority rights, which among other things determine which assignments they receive and which shifts they work. They

also give up their recall rights, which usually guarantee that workers who move can return to their old plants if jobs open up.

Mr. Licari said some workers had elected to move, but he declined to say how many. He said the company had not set a date for ending the offer.

A spokesman for the union, Reg McGhee, also said he did not know how many members had accepted the offer.

About 2,400 of GM's 250,000 hourly workers are laid off and have the protected status that guarantees them full wages, the company said.

Another 2,750 workers are on indefinite layoff, drawing about 70 percent of their gross pay through a combination of payments from the auto maker and unemployment insurance. After 36 weeks on indefinite layoff, the workers attain protected status.

At the end of 1993, GM had about 3,900 workers with protected status and another 7,600

on indefinite layoff, Mr. Licari said.

In addition, other laid-off workers have promised that they will retire within two years, in exchange for 85 percent of their gross pay and a guarantee that GM will not force them to accept a job in the interim. Mr. Licari said he did not know how many workers were in that category.

The 1993 contract also forced GM to set aside nearly \$4 billion to pay laid-off workers through 1996, up from slightly more than \$3 billion under the 1990 contract.

The new offer is aimed at workers with protected status who were laid off from five plants: Van Nuys, California; Wentzville, Missouri; Lordstown, Ohio; Danville, Illinois; and Indianapolis, Indiana.

GM's common shares fell 12.5 cents Friday, to \$30.625, on the New York Stock Exchange. More than 2.2 million shares changed hands.

## WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agency France-Press

## Amsterdam

The market caught the negative mood of other world markets last week, with the AEX losing 5.95 points to end the session at 381.43 in thin trading.

The market had moved cautiously ahead in midweek, but fell back amid further fears of the consequences of the plunging dollar.

## London

Upsets on the bond and foreign exchange markets and fears of returning inflation in Britain drove the London stock market down sharply last week to levels last seen almost a year ago.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange Index shed 146.3 points or 4.84 percent in five sessions to end the week at 2,876.6, the lowest level since last July 27.

Among stocks featuring during the week, Eurotunnel fell, Euro Disney, which just split its stock two for one and launched a capital increase on Monday, plunged 65 pence (\$10) to end at 135.

The media had a tough week following a price reduction by the Daily Telegraph.

## Frankfurt

The market dropped sharply last week, due to the dollar's weakness and a sudden rise in interest rates, but then it pulled itself together to regain some losses in what dealers called very volatile trading.

The DAX index ended Friday at 2,005.31 points, 2.2 percent below the level of the previous Friday. For the medium term, Commerzbank forecasts a DAX at around 2,350 points.

On the bond market, average yield on

government issues ended Friday at 6.92 percent, against 6.93 the previous Friday.

## Hong Kong

Local and global uncertainties conspired to push down stock prices last week, with the Hang Seng Index shedding 232.96 points, or 2.56 percent, to end at 8,881.00.

Volume was thin, averaging 2.60 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$336.38 million), compared with 4.03 billion dollars during the previous week.

Amid fears of U.S. interest-rate hikes, the Hang Seng Index plunged by a total of 256.18 points on Monday and Tuesday, then staged a 109.01-point return Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday, news that a Sino-British meeting on financing Hong Kong's new airport had failed again to reach agreement sent stocks sliding 85.79 points, or nearly 1 percent.

On the bond market, average yield on

## NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, June 24.  
(Continued)

Stocks	Div	Yld	100	High	Low	Chg	Open
Alcoa	1.38	2.8	124	124 1/4	124 1/4	+1/4	124 1/4
Amgen	1.38	2.8	124	124 1/4	124 1/4	+1/4	124 1/4
Amgen	1.38	2.8	124	124 1/4	124 1/4	+1/4	124 1/4
Amgen	1.38	2.8	124	124 1/4	124 1/4	+1/4	124 1/4
Amgen	1.38	2.8	124	124 1/4	124 1/4	+1/4	124 1/4
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Amgen	1.38	2.8	124	124 1/4	124 1/4	+1/4	124 1/4
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Patricia Wells, the International Herald Tribune's award-winning restaurant critic, revisited each of the more than 300 restaurants, bistros, patisseries, salons de thé and cafés, for this third edition of her popular guide. In her search, she discovered 100 exciting new places that have made it into this entertaining and useful book.

The critics raved about the first editions: "To walk the streets of Paris — without deadline or curfew — stalking everything wonderful to eat... It's the dream of every one of us in love with food. And Patricia Wells has done it.... No serious hedonist should go to Paris without it."

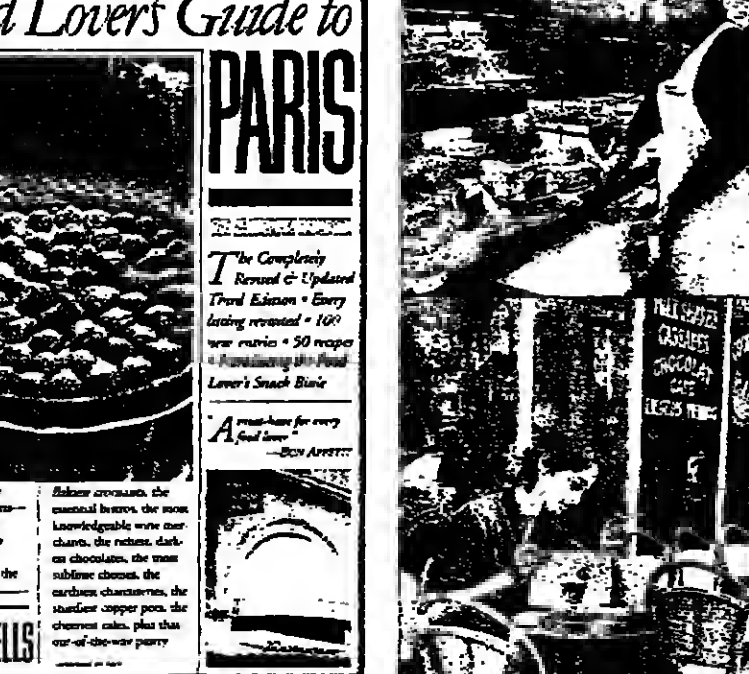
— Gael Greene, *New York Magazine*.

"...it is impossible to read it and not want to be in Paris. Now."

— Lois Dwan, *The Los Angeles Times*.

"...one of the best guides in English. And, mon Dieu, it was done by an American. There will be consternation in high places."

— Frank Prial, *The New York Times*.



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# MONDAY SPORTS

## Yankees Extend Win Streak to 5

The Associated Press

Jim Leyritz and Mike Stanley homered and Jim Abbott won for the first time in a month Sunday as the New York Yankees blew most of an eight-run lead before beating the Cleveland Indians, 12-1.

The Yankees won their fifth straight overall and their eighth in a row against Cleveland dating to last season. It was the Indians' second consecutive loss at Jacobs Field after an 18-game home winning streak.

Cleveland trailed, 12-4, before scoring seven runs in the eighth inning, including a two-run home run by Manny Ramirez, his 12th, and a three-run shot by Albert Belle, his 20th.

Abbott allowed four runs and eight hits in six innings for his first win since May 25. In the interim, he was 0-3 with a 5.77 earned-run average in five starts. Steve Howe got the last two outs for his seventh save.

Jack Morris gave up eight runs, two unearned, six hits and six walks in four innings. It was his first loss in nine starts since he shaved his mustache to change his luck after a May 9 loss in New York.

Twins 11, Royals 4: Kirby Puckett became Minnesota's career hit leader and drove in three runs to lead the Twins over the Royals in Minneapolis. Puckett had three hits, giving him 2,088 in 11 seasons with the Twins. He moved past Rod Carew, who had 2,085 hits in 12 seasons with Minnesota. Puckett passed Carew with a two-run homer in the first inning, a 438-foot shot over the center-field fence. It was his 12th home run.

Jeff Reber had three hits and a home run. Pedro Munoz had four of Minnesota's 18 hits. The Twins have won 19 of their last 23 at home.

Brewers 5, Red Sox 4: In Milwaukee, Dave Nilsson drove in three runs, including the go-ahead score in the eighth inning, as the Brewers edged Boston.

Nilsson's two-out single off reliever Chris Howard drove in B.J. Surhoff.

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Davis' had-hop hit off Kris Carpenter came after Tim Salmon was intentionally walked to load the bases. It gave the Angels an 8-7 lead and Rex Hudler's RBI single and Snow's home run won the game.

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Vaughn was 0-for-5 when he came up against Doug Henry and hit a first-pitch fastball 430 feet for his 18th home run.

## AL ROUNDUP

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## An Easy Fourth Round? Not So, Says Sampras

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WIMBLEDON, England — Pete Sampras isn't underestimating his fourth-round opponent, even if he is relatively unknown.

After marching through Jared Palmer, Richey Reneberg and Chuck Adams — none of them ranked higher than No. 35 — in the first week at Wimbledon, he draws anonymous Daniel Vacek to start the fourth round Monday.

More easy pickings for the defending champion and No. 1 seed?

No way, Sampras said after completing a rain-delayed 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 victory over Adams on Saturday.

"You probably never heard of him, but he's extremely dangerous," he said of Vacek. "I've played him before. I'm playing a guy who hit 30 aces. A couple of swings of the bat and you could be out. I'm going to have to be ready."

Vacek, ranked No. 51, owns a heavyweight serve that has produced 63 aces in three matches here. Sampras, whose fastest measured serve in the first week

was clocked at 128 miles (205 kilometers) per hour, has 61 aces so far.

What's interesting is that their ace production seems headed in opposite directions.

Vacek opened with 11 against Gerard Soves. Then he had 21 against Mark Woodford before turning heads with 31 against Yevgeny Kafelnikov.

Sampras went from 25 against Palmer to 26 against Reneberg to 10 against Adams.

After the traditional day off Sunday, Wimbledon has a full fourth-round schedule Monday.

Nine-time champion Martina Navratilova, the centerpiece of the women's draw after the elimination of No. 1 Steffi Graf, continues her farewell tournament, facing Helena Sukova. Other matches include Lindsay Davenport against Gabriela Sabatini; Lori McNeil, who eliminated Graf, facing Florentia Labat, and No. 2 seed Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario against Zina Garrison-Jackson.

On the men's side, the schedule includes Michael Chang against Sergei Bruguera in a battle of former and current French Open champs, three-time Wimbledon champ Boris Becker against Andrei Medvedev and qualifier Bryan Shelton against Christian Bergstrom as well as Sampras-Vacek.

Even with top seeds like Michael Stich, Stefan Edberg and Jim Courier gone, Sampras knows there are still upsets waiting at this shrine of grass-court tennis.



# SPORTS WORLD CUP

## Games Open Doors to Culture

By Joe Sexton

New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — The ball traveled a short, perfect arc from the spot 545 to parking spot 638. The sponsor's cross was initiated with a quick, precise kick by a senior citizen from Morocco and was paved with a subtle shifting of the chest by a year-old from New Jersey.

It was a bad cultural exchange. My son kicking a ball back and forth with a Moroccan — what are the chances of something happening anywhere but here," said Frank, who came from Manchester Township with his son, Nicholas, to Saturday's World Cup game between Morocco and Saudi Arabia at the Meadowlands.

"It's priceless." The value of the afternoon was exhibited and assured in any number of ways. A band of Moroccan, in top hats as well as more traditional head wear, marched along the sidewalks and playing lots, blowing horns and beating drums. Saudis beseeched people to talk about soccer, not oil among the 72,000-person exercise in spectral motion outside Giants Stadium.

"Moroccans are a people with heart, a people who want to share anything," said Said Cherqui, who was born in Casablanca. "Today, we share passion for soccer and our king. The king, of course, comes first. I'd like to make sure to make it clear."

The Saudis sought their own kinds of justification.

Mohammed Al-Ghamdi, a student at Montgomery College in Maryland who was born in Bahrain, wore a shirt full of information about Saudi Arabia. It read: population: 14,435,000; area: \$29,995 square miles; language: Arabic. "Oil, oil, oil," Al-Ghamdi said. "People talk about Saudi Arabia and oil as if we all have it in our wallets. But oil is nothing without people."

But everyone understood that the World Cup game for both Morocco and Saudi Arabia would be next to nothing without a victory. The two teams are both overmatched opponents of Group F, which includes the Netherlands and Belgium. They each began the day without a triumph. Neither wanted to end it without a singular moment of achievement.

Saudi Arabia, with a late first-half goal from a near epic distance, gained the day's distinction with a 2-1 victory. That Morocco had carried the play and flashed far more brilliance with the ball did not diminish the din in one section at the very zenith of the stadium.

There, women smiled through their veils and embraced. The baritone of traditional horns

blared, outdoing even the crackling of Arabic music from portable radios.

"Goals, goals are everything," said Fahd Banastr, a dentist from Boston and Riyadh. "Goals and faith."

Saudi Arabia's respect for faith won it the backing of Muhammad Alazzawi, a native of Iraq who is a student near Washington.

"I sympathize with the Saudis," he said. "They are more Islamic. They are more into religion."

The harmony among the masses was not without its sharper cultural exchanges, and the Moroccans were as unabashedly straightforward with their analysis as their players were with the ball.

"The Saudis have mostly players from the Sudan," said Muhammad Bentaleb. "They are a weak team. How did they get in the World Cup? Hey, the Greeks have a team in the World Cup."

Such moments of unsparing critiques, though, were rare. Most of the Arabic crowd actually appeared to be one giant student body, albeit one on a unique class trip. One man observed that there had been marriages between the royal families of Saudi Arabia and Morocco, and so what was a soccer game?

"We hate it actually that they have put both these teams in the same group," said Talal Fida, a Saudi student at Boston University.

"We came for Morocco to win, but we will not mind if Saudi Arabia does," said Azzeddine Anane. "We could wind up with history. Or maybe just a holiday."

Inside the stadium, the numbers of Moroccans and Saudis were dwarfed by others, but they each managed to establish strongholds and make themselves heard. Saudi flags rose up out of sections otherwise full of suburbanites, and there was a royal presence — Prince Bandar ibn Sultan and Prince Sultan ibn Fahd.

Neighborhoods of Moroccans took root at the corners of the field, right above the Arabic Coca-Cola signs.

Amid it all was Said Cherqui and his brother and father. He had grown up in Casablanca, and played professional soccer until the age of 17 when injury and reality each took their holds.

"My family was poor, and you come to a point where you have to go one way or the other," Cherqui said. "The choice was obvious. The choice was work."

Cherqui moved to Canada, studied, got a job and got promoted. He is now vice president for sales for a pulp and paper company in Ottawa.

"I send money back all the time," he said. "And then I got a chance to bring them. Far the World Cup."



A Saudi Arabian soccer fan, left, sensed a victory even before his country's team defeated Morocco in East Rutherford, New Jersey, on Saturday. In Orlando, Florida, Dutch fans carried a banner covered with supporters' signatures, but their team didn't get the message and lost to Belgium.

## Ireland's Coach Suspended for 'Unsporting Conduct'

New York Times Service

ORLANDO, Florida — Jack Charlton, coach of the Irish team, will not be on the sidelines for his team's final Group E match Tuesday against Norway because he has been suspended for "unsporting conduct."

FIFA, the international soccer federation, penalized Charlton on Saturday for criticizing officials after his team's loss to Mexico the afternoon before. He also has been critical of the water provided for his players, who are not accustomed to the Florida heat.

"I have been yelling at players — not referees," the blunt Englishman said. "I did protest at one linesman because a

throw-in at a corner was taken nearly at the halfway stage."

He and the Irish delegation were both fined \$15,000 and an Irish player, John Aldridge, was fined \$1,800 for what FIFA termed "ill-mannered behavior."

Charlton's one-game suspension may not keep him from running his squad during Tuesday's match; FIFA said its rules did not prevent the coach from sitting in the stands or communicating with his team.

The match against Norway is vital because all four teams in Group E are even in the standings, at least at first glance.

All the teams have 3 points, with Italy playing Mexico on Tuesday. If both

Group E games end in draws, then all four teams would have 4 points. At most, only three teams from one group can advance to the second round. If the advancing teams are decided using tiebreakers, Norway seems the most vulnerable.

The first tiebreaker is goal differential, but all the matches have been won by one goal. The second tiebreaker is goals scored, and Mexico and Ireland each have 2, which is why the Irish team's late goal against Mexico on Friday was important despite the loss.

Italy and Norway each have 1 goal. The third tiebreaker is direct match results, so Mexico is on top by beating Ireland. The third tiebreaker also is why

Norway, which has lost to Italy, is on the bottom.

The final way to break ties is to draw lots, which FIFA did in 1990 to separate Ireland and the Netherlands in sending both to the second round.

The second-place finisher in Group E meets the Group F champion, which is likely to be Belgium, on July 4 in Orlando. "We need a draw, but we're going for a win because we want to stay in New York," Denis Irwin, an Irish defender, said. "We really don't fancy coming back here."

In addition to losing Charlton, Ireland will not have Irwin and defender Terry Phelan because each picked up a second yellow card against Mexico.

## In San Francisco, Tacos Come Splashed With the Hot Sauce of Soccer

By Rob Hughes

International Herald Tribune

SAN FRANCISCO — The boy and his father come around to El Herradero whenever there is a match on. They have soccer in their blood. El Herradero is as Mexican as they are, and the proprietor, Alonso Ortiz, had the bright idea of investing in a satellite dish so he could offer the games with the tacos and the enchiladas.

We are in the Mission District, off San Francisco's tourist beat. "You take care now," said the departing cab driver, "there's bad people in these parts."

Bad, but also good. The Mission District is the Latino area of town, and El Herradero is an El Dorado for those whose blood is thick with soccer but who could never afford the travel, much less the inflated price of a ticket, for World Cup football.

In a sense, with corporate America helping to pitch the price of entry at \$40 and up, this is a World Cup beyond the means of the immigrant Americans to whom the game means so much. Passion doesn't buy a seat, much less a seat on an airplane to

Boston, far from where Christopher and his father live shoeing lives.

But the father is proof that the police do not spend every day hounding immigrants over work permits: Papa has a shoeshine shop inside the local police station.

He is a proud yet humble man, lean and mustachioed and Mexican at 50 paces. His son treats El Herradero almost as a second home; he doubtless knows every pennant, every poster that covers the walls and ceilings in memory of Mexican league clubs, of Argentina's Boca Juniors, of Spain's Real Madrid.

A corner cabinet holds a miniature replica of the World Cup, brought in by John McDermott, a world-traveling photographer drawn to El Herradero's warmth and genuineness.

As the proprietor, wearing a Mexico 1994 baseball cap, hurries between tables at almost a run, his eye strays appreciably toward the screen in the corner.

Spanish is the spoken tongue. The commentary from Mexico Televisa espouses the familiar rolling R's and extravagant "Goalllllll Argentina!"

Diego Armando Maradona is, naturally, Christopher's idol. The boy, 7 going on 27, has a street-wise grasp of English as well as Spanish.

A month ago, when the United States played Mexico in Stanford Stadium, the U.S. coach, Bora Milutinovic, took Christopher and his father in the match.

One day, Christopher might repay that with a place on America's side. He may, as a player or a supporter, be a part of the legacy, if any, that America gains from this World Cup.

The U.S. squad has broken new ground by beating Colombia, its Latin flair and touch trumped by naturalized players such as Tab Ramos and Hugo Perez.

Christopher is aiming higher than that. Diego Armando Maradona is the name that rolls off his tongue with marvelous resonance. The boy, though he wears a Chicago Bulls sweater two sizes too big, is never seen anywhere without soccer shoes.

Beneath his tousled hair and behind his dimpled face, the boy knows an addiction when he sees one. He has been in this restaurant when Mexico beat Ireland, seen

grown men, and women too, grow near hysterical on the hopes and pressures of 90 minutes of soccer.

If the law stays constant, if Christopher's father remains in favor with the local police, the youngster whose mother died in Mexico years ago may grow up to a choice.

His slight build suggests he would be wise to concentrate on soccer rather than basketball or American football. But you never can tell.

Taste, like sport, is an affair of the mind as much as the body. For now, this father and son, this restaurant, epitomize the Hispanic and African youngsters whose fathers have passed on the passion for the game.

On Saturday, the emotions of the match that had Nigeria playing Argentina could be enjoyed from a distance of 3,200 miles, in the company of El Herradero. Had it been closer, had the stadium even been in Mission Street itself, the people watching in this restaurant would not have been able to afford the ticket prices.

They are the folks rich in soccer knowledge, poor in resources. But thanks to Alonso Ortiz and his satellite dish, they can feast on weekly club soccer from Mexico.

The restaurant is itself a shrine. The walls and ceiling abound with pennants and posters of clubs in Mexico, Argentina, Spain. The customers roll in right on kick-off and are gone shortly after the final whistle.

On Saturday, they mostly favored Nigeria, partly because Argentines have been known to look down on Mexicans, as indeed Argentine high society has often disowned Maradona because of his Indian features.

The thunderously powerful start by Nigeria, the great goal set up by Rasid Yekini and finished in style by Daniel Amokachi, received rapturous applause at the tables.

Argentina had to draw the Mexican favor, to demand it, Latin in Latin. Two goals from Claudio Caniggia, a player who shares Maradona's wavelength as well as

his susceptibility to cocaine, cracked it open for Argentina. The second goal — a sublime pass from Maradona, instant control by Caniggia, a hard shot — brought the house down on Mission Street.

Finally, the restaurant emptied and quieted. The proprietor, Alonso Ortiz, had just a few hours to clean up, close up and make his way to the Hyatt Regency hotel, where he worked a night shift, waiting tables at a banquet.

He knocked three myths on the head: the one about lazy immigrants, the one about Americans being more organized or enterprising than anyone else and the one about transplants never taking root in a desert.

Soccer's roots came to the United States with millions of immigrants. And while it has had to lie fallow because the Americans didn't want to understand the appeal, the pockets of popular faith in the game are alive and well and kicking.

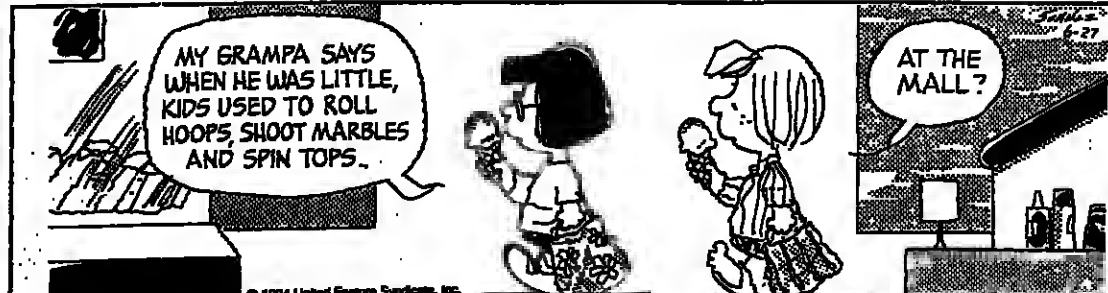
Young Christopher's generation might yet force the elders to come in the ball park.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

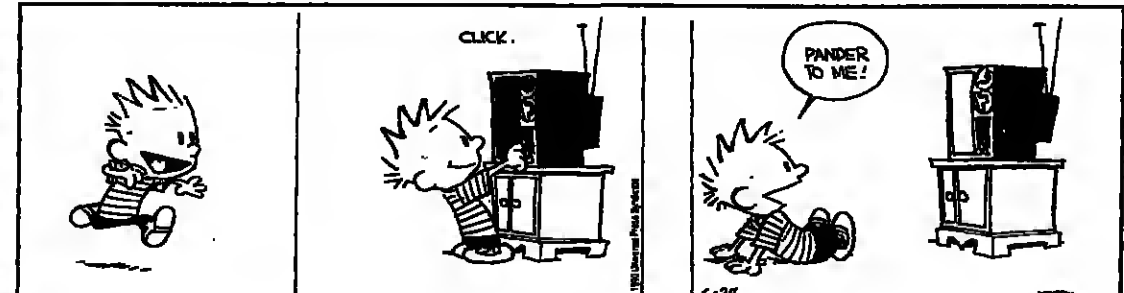
### DENNIS THE MENACE



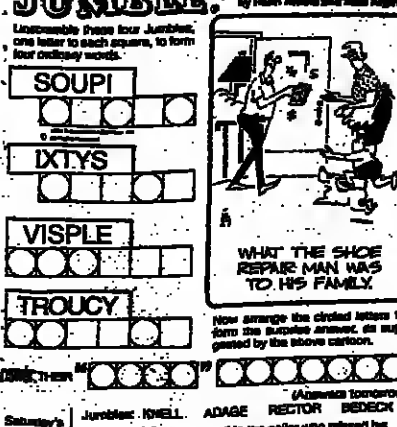
### PEANUTS



### CALVIN AND HOBBS



### JUMBLE



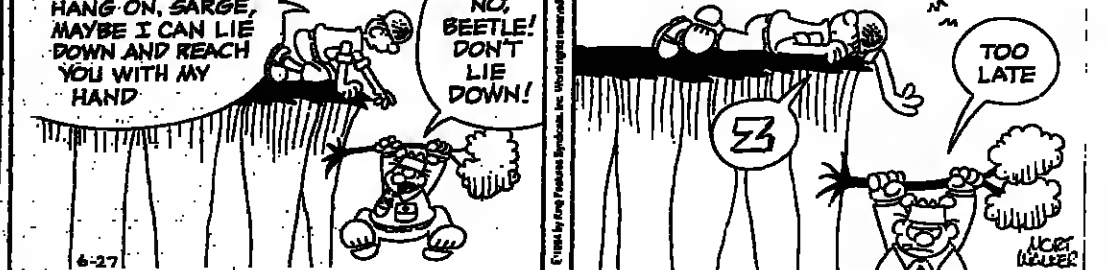
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# MONDAY SPORTS WORLD CUP

## FIFA's Blatter Pleased by Cup Progress

By Rob Hughes

International Herald Tribune

SAN FRANCISCO — It is half-time at the experiment taking the World Cup to America. Joseph Blatter, the general secretary of FIFA who made almost a personal crusade of cleaning up the game so that Americans might take to it, is satisfied.

"So far, it has been a wonderful World Cup," Blatter observed by telephone from his Dallas headquarters. "The players and the public have made this a big party, we are at match 23 already and FIFA could not be more delighted with the way it is going."

Blatter has cause to glow. It was at his insistence that new rules to prevent players from kicking the goodness out of their game were passed.

The outlawing of the backpass rule, the banning of tackles from behind and the introduction of three points for a victory are among the changes that bear Blatter's stamp. Working with FIFA officers who were not too conservative to vote against reform, he had insisted that the those teams and players who had destroyed the ambience of the 1990 World Cup would not do the same in the United States.

On Saturday, Blatter, never a man to shy from praise, got a phone call from Guillermo Canedo, chairman of the 1990

World Cup Organizing Committee, who told him: "This is a truly wonderful event, and first of all this is your personal merit." "The true reason for success is the behavior of the players," Blatter said. "It is far better than in the past, and I am sure that there is an inter-reaction between players and audience. So it was vital that we present a positive attitude on the field, give protection to the creative players, and insist on good refereeing, which we have had."

Challenged on this, Blatter admitted that some referees have not fully implemented the red card instruction on tackles from behind.

"Not everything is yet perfect, but I can say FIFA is very pleased with the standards set so far," he said. "I think the players now believe that we mean business, and that the two-match ban to players who get the red card has acted like an alarm bell to everybody."

With unprecedented crowds, police officials at the game sites have been astonished at the party atmosphere and the lack of aggression.

"We still have to convince some people," Blatter said.

Before Saturday's match in Orlando, security chiefs from the Netherlands and Belgium came to the United States predicting

there would be trouble. It did not happen. "Those chiefs created an atmosphere of panic, as they also did in Dallas and Washington," Blatter said. "They are fools, all these so-called security officers who make such predictions."

Not fools, perhaps, but men frightened by the past.

"The most surprising aspect of this World Cup to me," Blatter said, "has been the big interest created by the American media. They have adopted the new mood of optimism better than I expected."

"We still have to find a solution to the dullness of opening match," he added. "Germany was, as usual cautious, in the first match, and Bolivia wanted at least to lose in front of their head of state. We will look for a solution for next time."

With that, Blatter was called to a meeting. A referee in the Nigeria-Argentina match in Boston had appeared to show the yellow card to the wrong defender, to Sunday Oliseh instead of Augustine Eguavon.

"We are looking at the video, as we do all cases," Blatter said. "If there is a mistake, it will be corrected because if we create a new climate of discipline and respect, we must have equity."

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.



Mohammed Jawad of Saudi Arabia drove between two Moroccan players in the Saudi team's victory at Giants Stadium.

## Baresi Has Surgery, Return Is Uncertain

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

Italy's captain, Giuseppe Franco Baresi, was quickly discharged from the hospital following arthroscopic knee surgery, but doctors said it was uncertain whether he would recover in time to resume playing in the World Cup.

The Italian team's doctor, Andrea Ferretti, said that Baresi "does not feel any pain and can walk without crutches. The length of recovery depends on many factors, but the range of rehabilitation after such kind of operations is usually between 15 to 60 days."

The final is scheduled for July 17.

In another blow for Italy, goalkeeper Gianluca Pagliuca was suspended for two games after being ejected in the match against Norway for handling the ball outside the penalty area to stop a breakaway.

Pagliuca will miss Tuesday's decisive first-round game against Mexico and the second-round game, if Italy qualifies.

Before the punishment was announced, Pagliuca said he would ask the team to

appeal a two-game suspension. But a FIFA spokesman said that rules provide for appeals only with suspensions of three games or more.

Italy will have to reshuffle its defense for Tuesday's match against Mexico in Washington as another key defender, Paolo Maldini, is nursing a strained right ankle. The injury list also included midfielder Alberto Tomba, who's sidelined with a bad right leg strain, while defender Mauro Tassotti resumed training, following a two-day rest to heal a light right thigh strain.

• Juventus midfielder Dino Baggio, who scored the goal against Norway, has signed a four-year-contract with the first division club Parma, the club said in Italy.

A statement said the contract, worth 1.2 billion lire (about \$760,000), was signed in New York on Friday night.

Italian team officials said the transfer may be investigated by the disciplinary commission of the Italian Federation, because negotiations and transfers are not allowed during the Cup competition.

• German defender Thomas Strunz, who did not play in the Cup opener because of a night hamstring injury, has reinjured his leg during a light workout and may have to watch the game against South Korea.

The team's coach, Berti Vogts, indicated earlier that midfielder Andreas Möller, who has doubled as a striker, might be left off the starting line. Meanwhile, defender Vladimir Smirnov, who has ankle injuries and key midfielder playmaker Erwin Sánchez in his doubts against Spain on Monday after bruising his right knee.

Spain is certainly of having striker Julio Salinas fit.

• Brazilian defender Ricardo Rocha said he had still not recovered from a strained left thigh muscle and might miss the match against Sweden on Tuesday.

• Pavel Sadyrin, the embattled coach of the Russian team, will resign following its debacle in the tournament, team sources said. (AP, Reuters, AF)

## Longest Shots Hit Home in Saudi Victory

By Lawrie Miffilin

New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Before the World Cup began, odds-makers had made Saudi Arabia the longest shot to win, at 500 to 1.

The Saudis, after all, had never qualified for a World Cup. Their country is a vast sandbox, with grass soccer fields plopped down in selected cities only in the last two decades.

Their players compete professionally in a league so young and provincial that it barely qualifies as professional in caliber, a league for which Moslem clergymen had to give permission for the men to play in shorts.

But against Morocco at Giants Stadium on Saturday, before a surprisingly large crowd of 72,404, this underdog Saudi team surprised all the experts — and especially the Moroccan team — by winning, 2-1, and putting itself in good position to make it into the tournament's second round.

"This means a lot," said Mohammed Jawad, the Saudi captain, speaking softly in very good English after the game. "The whole world is looking. They didn't know about us, and we surprised them. It makes us very happy."

They certainly surprised the Dutch, taking a 1-0 lead last Monday and holding their own all evening before losing, 2-1, on a goal in the last few minutes. Now the Saudis have the same three points as, and share first place in Group F with, those far more highly rated European teams from the Netherlands and Belgium. They will

play Belgium on Wednesday in Washington.

"Against the Netherlands, we played very good," the Saudis' Argentinian coach, Jorge Solari, said, through translators working from Spanish to Arabic to English. "We played well enough to win, but we had very tough luck."

Against Morocco, it must be said, the Saudis had very good luck.

They got a penalty shot, and Sami Jaber, the man who was tripped in the area, scored on it in the game's eighth minute. Morocco, forced to open up, had far the better of the play for most of the first half and made the Saudi defense look amateurish on the Moroccan goal, in the 27th minute.

But Fuad Amin, the hard-working midfielder who had headed in the Saudis' goal in the 2-1 loss to the Netherlands, scored on a beautifully taken, swerving long shot at the 45-minute mark to send his team into the locker room leading 2-1.

And that stood up — in large part because Mohammed Deayea, the Saudis' tall and acrobatic goalie, stood up to Morocco's best shots. Many of these came off the rocket-launcher foot of Rachid Daoudi, who took nine shots in the game, almost all either on goal or just over it.

One of his shots came so close to skimming in that it landed on the netting after the Saudi goal; another bit the crossbar so hard that it ricocheted about 30 yards back into midfield.

But for all their energetic offensive moves, including substituting a third for-

ward for one of their regular defenders 1 minutes into the second half, the Moroccans could not find the back of the net after their first goal.

That was the shot Mohammed Chaoui drilled in from Deayea's doorstep after his teammate, Ahmed Bahja, paralyzed it. Saudi defenders with his dazzling dribbling around them in the penalty area.

"Our brothers, the Moroccans, have performed an excellent show," Deayea, who is 21, said through a translator. "Our team and the Moroccan team put on a good game. No matter who won, it was a victory for an Arab team."

It was a victory gained by the hard work and intuitive soccer sense of Amin, as well. At midfield, he pounced on a lazy pass sent out by the otherwise savvy Moroccan defender Abdelkrim Hadrioui, and dribbled forward, fighting off a shirt-tugging attempt to stop him as the referee held his whistle for the advantage.

Nearing the penalty area on the right side, still about 25 yards out, Amin looked up — he later said he had been thinking about passing — and suddenly lashed a shot that seemed to be sailing toward the far side, almost like a cross.

Goalkeeper Khalil Azmi started to lunge that way. The ball sliced back, and into the net, as the goalie scrambled back, getting one useless hand on it. "It was a wonderful goal," Jawad said. "It was like a banana kick — the goalkeeper went to his right side and the ball curved back and surprised him."

Just as the Saudis have surprised almost everyone in the World Cup so far.

## CALENDAR OF WORLD CUP GAMES, RESULTS, STANDINGS

# FIRST ROUND

Three points awarded for a victory

## GROUP A

W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Switzerland	1	0	1	5	2
United States	1	0	1	3	2
Romania	1	0	4	5	3
Colombia	0	2	0	2	0

Saturday, June 18

At Foxboro, Mass.

Switzerland 1, United States 1, tie

At Pasadena, Calif.

Romania 4, Colombia 1

Wednesday, June 22

At Foxboro, Mass.

Switzerland 4, Romania 1

At Pasadena, Calif.

United States 2, Colombia 1

Sunday, June 26

At Foxboro, Mass.

Romania at United States, 2005 GMT

At Pasadena, Calif.

Switzerland vs. Colombia, 2005 GMT

## GROUP B

W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Brazil	2	0	0	5	0
Sweden	1	0	1	3	2
Cameroun	0	1	2	5	1
Russia	0	2	0	1	0

Saturday, June 18

At Pasadena, Calif.

Cameroun 2, Sweden 2, tie

Monday, June 20

At Pasadena, Calif.

Brazil 2, Russia 0

Friday, June 24

At Pasadena, Calif.

Brazil 3, Cameroun 0

At Pasadena, Calif.

Sweden 3, Russia 1

Tuesday, June 28

At Pasadena, Calif.

Russia vs. Cameroun, 2005 GMT

At Pasadena, Calif.

Brazil vs. Sweden, 2005 GMT

## GROUP C

W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Germany	1	0	1	2	1
Spain	0	2	2	2	2
South Korea	0	2	2	2	2
Bolivia	0	1	1	0	1

Friday, June 17

At Chicago

Germany 1, Bolivia 0

At Chicago

Spain 2, South Korea 2, tie

At Chicago

Germany 1, Spain 1, tie

At Chicago

Spain 2, South Korea 2, tie

At Chicago

Germany 1, Spain 1, tie

At Chicago

Spain 2, South Korea 2, tie

At Chicago

Germany 1, Spain 1, tie

At Chicago

Thursday, June 23

At Foxboro, Mass.

South Korea 0, Bolivia, 0, tie

Monday, June 27

At Chicago

Bolivia vs. Spain, 2005 GMT

At Chicago

Germany vs. South Korea, 2005 GMT

## GROUP D

W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Argentina	2	0	0	6	1
Nigeria	1	0	0	4	2
Bulgaria	1	0	1	4	3
Greece	0	2	0	0	0

Saturday, June 23

At Foxboro, Mass.

Argentina 4, Greece 0

At Dallas

Nigeria 3, Bulgaria 0

Saturday, June 25

At Foxboro, Mass.

Argentina 2, Nigeria 1

Sunday, June 26

At Chicago

Bulgaria 4, Greece 0

Thursday, June 30

At Foxboro, Mass.

Greece vs. Nigeria, 2005 GMT

At Dallas

Argentina vs. Bulgaria, 2005 GMT

## GROUP E

W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Ireland	1	0	2	2	2
Mexico	1	1	0	2	2
Italy	1	1	0	1	1
Norway	1	1	0	1	1

Saturday, June 30

At East Rutherford, N.J.

Ireland 1, Italy 0

Sunday, June 19

At Washington

Norway 1, Mexico 0

Thursday, June 23

At East Rutherford, N.J.

Italy 1, Norway 0

Friday, June 24

At Orlando, Fla.

Mexico 2, Ireland 1

Tuesday, June 28

At East Rutherford, N.J.

Ireland vs. Norway, 1605 GMT

At Washington

Italy vs. Mexico, 1635 GMT

## GROUP F

W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Belgium	2	0	0	2	0
Saudi Arabia	1	1	0	3	3
Netherlands	1	0	2	2	3
Morocco	0	2	1	1	0

Saturday, June 30

At Foxboro, Mass.

Belgium 4, Morocco 0

Sunday, June 19

At Orlando, Fla.

Belgium 1, Morocco 0

Monday, June 20

At Washington

Netherlands 2, Saudi Arabia 1

Sunday, June 19

At Orlando, Fla.

Belgium 1, Morocco 0

Monday, June 20

At Washington

Netherlands 2, Saudi Arabia 1

Saturday, June 25

At Orlando, Fla.

Belgium 1, Netherlands 0

At East Rutherford, N.J.

Saudi Arabia 2, Morocco 1

Wednesday, June 29

At Orlando, Fla.

Morocco vs. Netherlands, 1635 GMT

At Washington

Belgium vs. Saudi Arabia, 1635 GMT

## SECOND ROUND

Saturday, July 2

Group 37

At Chicago

Group A winner vs. Group A B or F third place, 1705 GMT

Group 38

At Washington

Group A second place vs. Group C second place, 2035 GMT

Sunday, July 3

Group 39

At Dallas

Group F second place vs. Group B second place, 1705 GMT

Group 40

At Pasadena, Calif.

Group A winner vs. Group C D or F third place, 2035 GMT

Monday, July 4

Group 41

At Orlando, Fla.

Group F winner vs. Group E second place, 1605 GMT

Group 42

At San Antonio, Calif.

Group B winner vs. Group A, C or D third place, 1535 GMT

Monday, July 5

Group 43

At Foxboro, Mass.

Group D winner vs. Group B, E or F third place, 1705 GMT

Group 44

At East Rutherford, N.J.

Group E winner vs. Group D second place, 2035 GMT

## QUARTERFINALS

Saturday, July 9

Group 45

At Foxboro, Mass.

Group 43 winner vs. Group 38 winner, 1605 GMT

Game 46

At Dallas

Game 41 winner vs. Game 42 winner, 1935 GMT

Sunday, July 10

At East Rutherford, N.J.

Game 44 winner vs. Game 47 winner, 1905 GMT

Game 48

At San Antonio, Calif.

Game 39 winner vs. Game 40 winner, 1935 GMT

## SEMIFINALS

Wednesday, July 13

At East Rutherford, N.J.

Game 47 winner vs. Game 45 winner, 2005 GMT

At Pasadena, Calif.

Game 48 winner vs. Game 46 winner, 2335 GMT

## THIRD PLACE

Saturday, July 18

At Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal losers, 1935 GMT

## CHAMPIONSHIP

Sunday, July 17

At Pasadena, Calif.

Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

## Match Results

### FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Sweden 3, Russia 1

Scorers: Sweden - Tomon Brelin (34th penalty), Martin Dahlin (40th and 82nd); Russia - Oleg Soloviev (4th, penalty).

Referee: Joel Quirino (France).

Yellow cards: Sweden - Andersson (42nd), Stenstrom (52nd), Marican (58th); Russia - Sergei Gorkutovich (2nd), Dmitri Khazin (18th), Ravshan Kallio (18th).

Red card: Russia - Sergei Gorkutovich (50th).

Brazil 3, Cameroun 0

Scorers: Ronaldo (19th), Marcio Santos (40th), Bebeto (72th).

Referee: Arturo Pratino (Mexico).

Yellow cards: Brazil - Mauro Silva (45th), Cameroun - Stenboz Taha (18th), Ravshan Kallio (18th).

Red card: Cameroun - Aliouba Bohannon (50th).

### SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Argentina 2, Nigeria 1

Scorers: Argentina - Claudio Caniggia (28th and 39th); Nigeria - Sunday Oltu (8th).

Referee: Bo Karlsson (Sweden).

Yellow cards: Nigeria - Sunday Oltu (14th), Augustine Ekwesien (22nd), Will Emekezie (44th); Argentina - Claudio Caniggia (55th).

Saudi Arabia 2, Morocco 1

Scorers: Saudi Arabia - Sami al-Jaber (77th and 80th); Morocco - Abdelhakimi Abdou (10th).

Referee: Fred Anner (USA).

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## Match Results

**FRIDAY'S RESULTS**  
 Sweden 3, Russia 1 (14th, penalty).  
 Brazil 3, Cameroon 0 (14th, penalty).  
 Yellow cards: Sweden — Kenneth Anderson (14th), Stefan Schuster (32nd), Martin Dahlin (42nd).  
 Red cards: Russia — Sergei Gorlukovich (2nd), Dmitri Khvira (34th).  
 Brazil 3, Cameroon 0 (14th, penalty).  
 Yellow cards: Brazil — Mauro Silva (45th), Cameroun — Stephen Tororo (18th), Raymond Kalla (30th).  
 Red card: Cameroun — Robert Bohannon (30th).  
**SATURDAY'S RESULTS**  
 Argentina 2, Nigeria 1 (14th, penalty).  
 Yellow cards: Argentina — Claudio Caniggia (22nd and 39th), Nigeria — Samuel Okeke (18th).  
 Red cards: Argentina — Claudio Caniggia (14th), Argentina — Claudio Caniggia (14th).  
 Yellow cards: Saudi Arabia — Tariq Jabir (13th), Fuad Amin (17th), Khalid al-Muallid (17th).  
 Red cards: Saudi Arabia — Abdelkrim Hadrioui (12nd), Abdelkrim Hadrioui (12nd).  
**SUNDAY'S RESULTS**  
 Saudi Arabia 2, Morocco 1 (14th, penalty).  
 Yellow cards: Saudi Arabia — Tariq Jabir (13th), Fuad Amin (17th), Khalid al-Muallid (17th).  
 Red cards: Saudi Arabia — Abdelkrim Hadrioui (12nd), Abdelkrim Hadrioui (12nd).  
**QUARTERFINALS**  
 Saturday, July 2  
 Game 43: At Pasadena, Calif.  
 Group A winner vs. Group C, D or E third place, 1905 GMT  
 Game 44: At Pasadena, Calif.  
 Group D winner vs. Group B, E or F third place, 1705 GMT  
 Game 45: At Pasadena, Calif.  
 Group E winner vs. Group D second place, 2035 GMT

**Goal Scorers**  
 After matches played Saturday:  
 1 — Gabriel Batistuta (Argentina); Thomas Dahlin (Sweden).  
 2 — Georges Brury (Switzerland); Fuad Amin (Saudi Arabia); Claudio Caniggia (Argentina); Alberto Garcia Aspe (Mexico); Juan Antonio Golkeza (Spain); Gheorghe Hagi (Romania); Jürgen Klinsmann (Germany); Florin Radulescu (Romania); Romario (Brazil); Adel Valenzuela (Colombia).  
 3 — Philippe Albert (Belgium); John Aldridge (Ireland); Sami Jaber (Saudi Arabia); Daniel Amokachi (Nigeria); Emmanuel Amunike (Nigeria); Dinei Borges (Brazil); Tomasz Brzina (Sweden); Steffen Chapuisat (Switzerland); Mohammed Chouch (Morocco); Marc Degryse (Belgium); David Eto'o (Cameroon); Hamp Harvey (South Korea); Roy Keane (Ireland); Wim Jonk (Netherlands); Adrian Knaus (Switzerland); Roger Lunde (Sweden); Diego Maradona (Argentina); Francisco Ortega (Spain); Roberto Pratto (Brazil); Kjetil Rekdal (Norway); Oleg Salenko (Russia); Julio Salinas (Spain); Marco Simeoni (Brazil); Sae Jun Wun (South Korea); Søren Skov (Denmark); Ernie Stewart (U.S.); Alain Sutter (Switzerland); Gaston Tourenne (Netherlands); Eric Wynalda (U.S.); Reshid Yekini (Nigeria).  
 Own Goals: Andrew Escobar (Colombia) (71st).

## Dahlin Sparks a Swedish Turnaround

By Christopher Clarey

New York Times Service

PONTIAC, Michigan — Four years ago in Italy, Sweden's soccer team could do little right in the World Cup finals, losing all three matches it played to Brazil, to Scotland and, most painfully, to a lightly regarded team from Costa Rica coached by a now-familiar Serb named Bora Milutinovic.

Four years ago in Italy, Sweden did not have Martin Dahlin.

Friday night, with the gold hoop in his left ear glittering under the lights of the Silverdome, Dahlin gave a memorable demonstration of his world-class blend of athleticism and opportunism to rally his team to a crucial 3-1 victory over a diminished Russian side.

"Martin has had a lot of good performances over the last few years, but I would have to say this is one of his best, if not the best," said Sweden's coach, Tommy Svensson.



هكذا في الاول

# MONDAY SPORTS WORLD CUP

## Maradona Proves He Hasn't Lost The Magic Touch

### Nigeria's Aggressive Play Is No Match for Argentina

By Santiago O'Donnell

Washington Post Service

POXBORO, Massachusetts

For a moment, it looked like

a changing of the guard would

take place. Nigeria, out to prove

to perennial contender Argentina

that African soccer had finally

arrived on the world stage, scored

quickly.

"The two-time World Cup

champion Argentina showed it

hasn't lost its touch.

With star midfielder Diego

Maradona pulling the strings

and speedy striker Claudio Canigga

scoring twice, Argentina

replied for a 2-1 victory Saturday

before a sellout crowd.

"The match began with a flurry

in the third minute, Oscar

Ruggeri dribbled a ball almost

across the Nigerian goal line,

but no Argentine attacker was

able to push it in. A minute

later, Ruggeri headed a Maradona

corner kick and a defender

had to stop the shot on the

goal line with Nigerian goalie

Peter Rufai beaten.

Then, in the eighth minute,

the Super Green Eagles took

the lead on their first deep at-

tack, a beautiful give-and-go

between Rashied Yekini and

Samson Siasia that Siasia fin-

ished with a chip shot over goal-

keeper Luis Islas's head.

Argentina roared back in a

desperate attack, sending de-

fensive midfielder Diego Si-

monico and Fernando Redondo

forward on charge after charge.

By all means necessary, the

Swedish referee, Bo Karlsson,

calling a strict game, whistling

Nigeria for 33 fouls against Ar-

gentina's five.

"The referee made use of the

fair play rule and I commended

him for that," Argentina's

coach, Alfio Basile, said.

Nigeria's coach, Clemens

Westhof, saw it differently.

"Maybe far back in his past,

the referee was related to Mar-

adona, but I'm not sure," he said.

Nigeria now needs at least a

tie against Greece on Thursday

to have a shot at advancing to

the second round.

Argentina tied in the 22d min-

ute off a free kick. Maradona

touched to Gabriel Batistuta,

who sent a rocket toward goal

that Rufai could not handle

cleanly, and the poaching Canig-

ga put the rebound into the net.

"I felt great in the field,"

Maradona said. "I felt impor-

tant. I felt the team needed me

to have the ball."

And what did Westhof

think of Maradona?

"I thought he played well at

first," he said. "But later he be-

came tired and complained like

a baby."

Argentina continued its re-

lentless attack and created two

opportunities that Abel Balbo

rushed. But the South Ameri-

cans were rewarded in the 28th

minute with a second goal on

another brilliant assist from

Maradona, who caught the Ni-

gerian defense sleeping and set

up Canigga off a free kick.

Alone in the penalty area,

Canigga took his time before

cutting a shot off Rufai's far

post.

In the second half, Argentina

tried to freeze the action and

wait for Nigeria to come out, but

the Nigerians wouldn't bite. The

game lost rhythm.

Nevertheless, Argentina

managed to create at least a

half-dozen clear chances, sev-

eral of them generated by Mara-

adona's inspired left foot. Rufai

was outstanding, stopping can-

non shots by Redondo and Ba-

tistuta from inside five meters.

On the other end, Yekini lived

up to his billing as one of the

strongest and most dangerous

forwards in the world. But de-

spite manhandling Ruggeri on

several plays, this day he lacked

his famous finishing touch.

Seven minutes before the

end, Yekini found himself alone

against Islas on the right side,

but the Argentine goalie came

up with a big save. It was Ni-

geria's last chance.

"I played with confidence

but in football you learn some-

thing every day, more when you

lose," Yekini said. "We learned

today because we played

against a world champion for

the first time in a World Cup."



Abel Balbo, a forward for Argentina, getting past Samson Siasia of Nigeria during Argentina's victory on Saturday.

## Cameroon Fails as Brazil's Saboteur, Leaving the Job Open

By Ian Thomson

International Herald Tribune

PALO ALTO, California

Perhaps, one inspired day next

month, the Brazilians will be

had. The right opponent peak-

ing, playing the game of a life-

time — theoretically it could

happen.

Cameroon, much to every-

one's disappointment, was not

that team. Its Group B encoun-

ter with Brazil on Friday had

been forecast as the most outra-

geous matchup of the first

round, but the Africans were

too inconsistent to satisfy such

predictions. They could still ad-

vance to the second round with

a victory over Russia on Tues-

day, but recreating their 1990

showing seems beyond them.

That sensational team had

grown and settled together over

the preceding decade, becoming

the first African nation to reach

the World Cup quarterfinal be-

fore losing to England on a cou-

ple of penalties. The 1994 ver-

sion was unmasked by Brazil as

pretenders, inheritors trying to

live up to their fathers' reputa-

tions — a bunch of Frank Sin-

atra Jr.s.

Cameroon's 1990 reputation

didn't faze its arrogant 1994 op-

ponent, which became the first

team to qualify for the second

round while continuing to dis-

tance itself from co-favorite

Germany.

For the first half-hour the

Brazilians moved along like a

Philip Glass composition —

beautifully, lulling, wave after

wave rising up from the center

without the concluding and sat-

isfying crash onto shore. Then a

drum began to beat from one

of the dozens of green and yellow

patches amid the 83,401 sun-

ning in Stanford Stadium.

For the rest of the day it beat

like an amplified heart while the

Brazilians, listening from the

stadium floor, tightened their

rhythm.

Later they claimed they had

been pressing until the 39th

minute, when Dunga launched

a ball through the middle to

Romário. In fact they had

seemed unperturbed by the

scorelessness, placid, like a

great artist unworried by his

poverty. Then Romário chased

that ball into the box, wearing

three frantic defenders behind

like a parachute, and his killer

instinct overtook the beauty.

He stuffed his goal under the

left armpit of Joseph-Antoine

Bell, the goalkeeper who slid

into the sakes of three team-

mates while the dominant strik-

er of the tournament ran free to

celebrate his second goal.

For long periods Cameroon

had roamed throughout the en-

cemy half, but Taffarel, the Bra-

zilian goalkeeper, watched as if

it were all happening inside a

cage. He never was threatened.

The Brazilians, when it was

their turn, were always roman-

tic, almost choreographed to

the single drum beating some-

where around them.

The Africans were hacking

and wrestling, but that was a

facet of their game four years

ago, too. Their new cast ap-

peared intimidated and dull-

minded. Against his better

judgment, perhaps — he's never

seemed excited by the idea —

Henri Michel, Cameroon's

French coach, went into the at-

tic and pulled out 42-year-old

Roger Milla, the 1990 hero.

In a white T-shirt, with the

thick, flat stomach of a career

Marine sergeant, he jogged and

sprinted behind his goal for sev-

eral ceremonial minutes, as if

on the field destiny was waiting

for him.

Meanwhile the Brazilians

## Stoichkov Scores Twice as Bulgaria Beats Greece, 4-0

Reuters

CHICAGO — Hristo Stoich-

kov scored on two penalty shots

as Bulgaria beat Greece, 4-0, on

Sunday and finally claimed its

first victory in six World Cup

final appearances.

Midfielder Stoichkov, Bul-

garia's most celebrated player,

scored early in each half of the

Group D match played in hys-

tery conditions at Soldier Field.

Striker Yordan Letchkov

added a third goal in the 66th

minute, running on to a fine

pass from Zlatko Ivanov to slot

the ball past goalkeeper Ilias

Atmaziadis.

Substitute Daniel Borimirov

got the fourth goal in injury

time.

Greece has now conceded

eight goals in the first two

games of its first appearance in

the finals and has no chance of

reaching the second round.

Bulgaria play the group's

leader, Argentina, which

thrashed Greece by a 4-0 score,

in their final match on June 30.

Eight players were booked in

a hard-fought game rarely pret-

ty to watch.

Greece started the game in

the worst possible fashion when

striker Alexandros Alexoudis,

trying to help out his defense on

a Bulgarian free kick, gave away

a penalty in the fifth minute.

As the free kick was headed

back across goal, Alexoudis fell

to the ground during the scram-

ble and accidentally trapped the

ball under his arm. But he

did not try to release the ball

and the referee, Ali Mohammed

Buissaim, blew his whistle.

Stoichkov stroked the ball

home with his left foot as goal-

keeper Atmaziadis, one of the

six new players on the Greek

side, went the wrong way.

Greece seriously troubled the

Bulgarian goalkeeper, Borislav

Mihailov, only once in the first

half and the second 45 minutes

was to prove a nightmare.

In the 56th minute Nasko

Sirakov chased a long ball into

the Greek penalty area and was

brought down by central de-

fender Yannis Kalitzakis. But

the referee called the penalty

against the goalkeeper for hold-

ing Sirakov back from reaching

the loose ball.

The Greek players protested

loudly. Stoichkov put the ball

into the right-hand corner past

the diving Atmazi



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